FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

Released Hatteras Prisoners.—The editor of the Norfolk Day Book publishes the following report of a conversation had with the released prisoners:

They represent much dissatisfaction among the Federal troops; that many of them endorse the action of the South, and hope for her ultimate success. An attempt was made by some of the Federal soldiers at Old Point to blow up the magazine there by means of a train of powder which they had succeeded in laying but which was discovered before an opportunity was had to fire it. Quite a number of the Northern soldiers expressed a desire, on their departure, to go South with them.

The number of men at the Point is estimated at 6,000. At the Rip Raps there are but 170 men.

Among the various little amusements for our men while at the Rip Raps, none seemed to please them more than the seeing of numbers of the Northern delinquents with a ball and chain attached to their feet, rolling wheelbarrows of coal. One of them relates that a Fed told him if he didn't behave himself they would do him in the same way, whereupon he told him they would have to kill him first, and he added, "I meant it, too, for I should prefer death any time to those iron things about my legs."

The notorious Charles Henry Foster is at the Rip Raps—sneaking around in his usual hang-dog manner. He had the impudence and lack of manliness to make a dishonorable proposition to our men there. The proposition was, that they decline any farther alliance with the South, and "enlist as soldiers under the Stars and Stripes." We are happy, however, to be able to say, that while the prisoners themselves were not at liberty to reply as they would have desired to this base suggestion, yet they had the satisfaction of witnessing the mortification of Foster, occasioned by a peremptory order from the officer in command of the Rip Raps, forbidding him to utter such language, and intimating that none but a coward would take such an occasion to make such a proposition.

Foster plead, as an excuse for his conduct, that he had been instructed to make the proposition by Gen. Wool; this the officer flatly denied and afterwards told the men to resist such a suggestion if made to them again.

Two deserters from our ranks joined the enemy at the Rip Raps a short time before our men left They were both Georgians, and deserted from Magruder's forces.

While our men were in Castle William, at New York, passengers on the boats would take occasion, when passing there, to tantalize them with cheers for Hatteras. They bore it patiently for some time; but finally replied to these cheers, on one occasion, by singing out, "three cheers for Bull Run!" After that no more cheers were heard for Hatteras.

It seems that the Northern soldiers regard the South as having the best officers, and make no hesitation in asserting the same, whenever an opportunity presents.

The returned prisoners report that they left quite a number of their comrades sick, and that there has been sixteen deaths among them since they left Hatteras. The disease is a form of typhoid.

When they left Hatteras, the prisoners left all their wearing apparel, and consequently stood very much in need of clothing on arriving at New York, and, being among strangers, they did not know for a while what they should do. Those with whom we conversed, state, however, that their wants, in this respect, had all been supplied, and expressed their indebtedness for the clothing they then wore to their Captain, L. L. Clements, who had procured the same for them.

The New Laws.—We receive frequent enquiries about the laws passed at the late sessions of the Legislature. A Sheriff of one of the Counties writing to us, complains heavily because of his inability to learn his duty under the new laws. He says:

"The State has such a slow printer, we have not received a word or line of our laws passed at any of the sessions of the Legislature."

This complaint is general, and yet the Legislature bore it patiently and endorsed the flimsy excuses for the delay. What would a majority of the same body have done to us, if we had been State Printer, and had been guilty of the same negligence? But we are not one of the pets.

We respectfully call the attention of Gov. Clark to the complaints of the people on this subject, and we respectfully refer the complainants to Gov. Clark.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Henry Ward Beecher says he intends to vote against a certain measure, though the ballot box should be placed in the jaws of hell. To this the Wheeling Argus says: Every man has a right to vote in his own precinct.

Later from Eruope —CAPE RACE, Nov. 1 —The Borussia, from Hamburg, October 23, passed this point this morning. The cotton market exhibits heavy sales and a large advance, while breadstuffs show a decline.

The London Times, in a leader, says the blockade of the Southern ports is not effectual, and reminds the Washington Government that foreign nations are bound to recognize only a real blockade. It also shows that the cutting off the cotton supply is the work of the South as well as the North, and it also seems quite true that all cotton exportation has been forbidden by the Confederate Government, in order that foreign nations, especially England, may be bound to take sides in the American quarrel.

Spain, France and England will dispatch a joint expedition to Mexico. Spain will make direct demands for satisfaction for special insults.

Liverpool Cotton Market.—The sales on Monday and Tuesday reached 45,000 bales, including 25,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market is buoyant with an advance of ⅛d and ¼d per lb. Middling Orleans is quoted at 11¼d.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 7, 1861.

DISASTERS TO THE FLEET!—On Tuesday we conversed with Mr. Lawhon of Moore County, who was on his return from a visit to his friends at Fort Macon. He travelled to Goldsborough with 80 yankee prisoners, (as he counted them,) who were captured on the beach about 11 miles South of Fort Macon, on Saturday last. The gun boat, steamer Union, on which they were going South, to carry fire and sword, was wrecked in the terrible gale of Thursday, Friday and Saturday last, and as Mr. Lawhon saw her, was lying on the land some 50 or 100 yards from the water at low tide. She had had 75 horses on board, all of which were thrown overboard to lighten the vessel, and all perished except 7. The Captain mounted one of these and rode to Col. Vance's camp and surrendered himself and his men Col. Vance sent a company to take possession. The men were brought in and sent under guard of a company to Raleigh, where they arrived on Monday last. Mr. Lawhon saw the vessel, which was broken in three places. The soldiers had no arms, and pretended that they had had none; but on threatening a negro servant (doubtless a "contraband") who was among the vandals, he confessed that they had buried their muskets in the sand on the beach. The steamer had two fine rifled cannon on board, which were saved.

Mr. Lawhon states that on Friday, the day before the steamer was wrecked, numbers of horses and cattle and a quantity of cut wood were seen floating about in the sea. Whether they were from the Union or some other vessel, was not known. The people down there said they had never known a more furious storm. The water ran into Col. Vance's tents, sometimes a foot deep. Mr. L. heard reports from four different sources, though he knew not what reliance to place on them, that fort Hatteras had been washed away, with the island on which it stood, its destruction being facilitated by the ditch which the yankees had cut from the sound to the ocean, to prevent our troops from getting at them. We think it likely that the reports were premature, probably growing out of the anticipated effect of the winds and waves in enlarging the inlet thus made by the yankees.

The prisoners stated that the fleet had continued together during Thursday, but were scattered on Friday, and they knew nothing of the fate of the other vessels.

A gentleman from Wilmington informs us that a vessel with a white flag flying was seen off one of the Inlets below that place on Saturday; a tug had been sent out to her, but had not returned up to Monday afternoon. It is not known what she was or what she wanted, but she was supposed to be in distress.

The government at Richmond received intelligence on Monday that two more of the gun boats were on the beach on the coast of South Carolina, and the crews taken prisoners by Confederate troops. Several prisoners, including two negroes, were lodged in the Georgetown jail on Sunday.

The brig R. K. Eaton, of Maine, a yankee merchantman, loaded with goverument stores, was destroyed near Charleston during the gale.

A dispatch from Charleston, Nov. 4th, says, "The federal fleet passed the bar on yesterday bound South."

And a dispatch from Savannah of the same date says,—

"At two o'clock to-day there were twenty-three Federal vessels in sight of Tybee. They were standing off Port Royal in line of battle. Active preparations are making in Savannah to repel an attack."

Port Royal Entrance is about 20 miles North of the mouth of Savannah river, which is about the same distance from the city of Savannah.

Thus 27 of the fleet are accounted for—23 off Port Royal and 4 on the beach. Where are the other 54? May we not hope, and even expect, to hear of a good many more of these having been beached or foundered during the gale? In this community there was a general reference of this disaster to the Almighty hand, and a general congratulation at the prospect of this great fire and sword armada being crippled or destroyed. Its purposes are thus developed by the Philadelphia Ledger:

"Of couse everything connected with the sea expeditions is enveloped with profound secresy, but certain circumstances that have transpired *render it safe to assert that should the landing of our troops be resisted the cities, towns or villages that resist them, will be fired upon with hot shot and shell, and levelled with the ground.*

"That resistance will be made, we have strong proof direct from New Orleans within a few hours past; and this resistance will not be confined to a few thousand of the soldiery, but the whole available population will rise *en masse* to drive back the invader.

"If this should in reality be found the true position of the South, then, indeed, are the most terrible, bloody and calamitous scenes about to be witnessed, as there will be no halting on the part of the expeditions sent out, *and acts of resistance like those mentioned above will be visited with the certain destruction of the city or town where in the resistance is offered.*"

As the Petersburg Express says of the above, "We will venture to say that a programme more villainous was never before divulged to the world. It is enough to sink the Yankee government so deep in shame and degradation as to make it the scorn of civilized nations. Such a diabolical armament could but provoke the wrath of a righteous God, and signal has been the avenging blow with which He has smitten it."

By the way, we learn that Port Poyal is strongly fortified.

LATEST.

By this morning's mail we learn that the yankee fleet off Port Royal had been increased up to Tuesday, to 42 vessels.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 5—9½ o'clock P. M

Attack on Port Royal by the Federal Fleet—Formidable Resistance by our Batteries.—Eight Federal steamers attacked Port Royal this morning. Our batteries and Com. Tattnall's steamers fired 150 shots.

One Federal steamer was badly damaged and towed off, and another is ashore and disabled. Com. Tattnall is still firing at her, and hopes to capture her.

500 men left here to-night for the scene of action.

The Federal Fleet.—From advices received yesterday it appears that the two Federal transports, before reported beached, went ashore in the vicinity of Kill Devil Hills, on Currituck beach, about ten miles from Roanoke Island. A more appropriate place we cannot imagine. It was a propitious gale that prevented at least a portion of the demon fleet from fulfilling their satanic mission.—*Richmond Dispatch, 6th.*

Live cattle and potatoes composed the cargo of a Federal propeller that got aground on the bar at Georgetown, South Carolina. Her crew consisted of only nineteen white men and two negroes, who are now prisoners. Another vessel belonging to the armada was aground in distress about fifteen miles North of Georgetown and about half-a-mile from the beach.—*Wil. Journal.*

Another steam vessel, belonging to the "Grand Armada," was lying in distress about half a mile from the beach and about fifteen miles north of Georgetown bar. Col Manigault, with two of his companies, went down to capture her. We have not learned the result, but feel confident that the Colonel's mission was successful.—*Charleston Mercury.*

THE HATTERAS PRISONERS.—800 prisoners, including those taken at Hatteras, were removed to Fort Warren, Boston harbor, on the 1st inst. About sixty were invalids, mostly typhoid cases. Col. Dimmock, in command at Fort Warren, did not expect so large a number, and quarters were only in readiness for two hundred.

FROM YORKTOWN.—A letter from a member of the 1st Regiment mentions that it marched from Bethel to Yorktown on the 31st, and would probably leave the latter place for home in three divisions, commencing on the 6th. A dispatch dated the 5th says, "We will probably start for North Carolina this week."

We regret to hear of the death of Mr. John Dobbin Huske, a member of the Independent Company, which occurred at a private house near Camp Rains, on the 31st. He had been ill for some weeks. The letter shown us is from a mess-mate, who says of him, "He left home strong and healthy, in the bloom of life. He always did his duty without a murmur, never shrinking from any duty, and was beloved by all his comrades. I sincerely trust that he has gone to join the army of the Lord. We mourn the loss of a true man, and a brave one."

We learn that his remains will be received here for interment. His last days were soothed by the presence of his mother, brother, and other relatives and friends.

THE ELECTION yesterday was very quiet, of course, as there was no opposition for President, Vice President, or Congressman.

Thos. D. McDowell, Esq. is elected to Congress from this District. We have received the following returns of the Electoral vote:

	Graham Ticket.	Rodman Ticket.
Fayetteville,	295	122
Co. C. 7th Reg. State Troops,	1	10
Capt. Williams's Company,	19	82
Co. H. 3d Reg. State Troops,	0	2

ANOTHER COMPANY.—Capt. Wooten's Company, (86 in number,) being the eighth from Cumberland county, left here this morning on the steamer North Carolina. We have received a list of the Officers and Privates, but too late for to-day's paper.

THE YANKEE FLEET.—The National Intelligencer of the 29th ult. (the day the fleet sailed) gives a long detail of the vessels, the troops, ammunition, supplies, &c., of the fleet fitted out with so much pomp and circumstance, and with so many vauntings of its intended conquests, "on a scale more vast than anything of the kind heretofore attempted on this continent." The names are given of 4 frigates, 5 sloops of war, 26 gun boats, 11 ferry boats, and 36 transports—82 in all, (all but 12 of them steamers,) armed with about 600 guns. On these vessels were "about 30,000 troops, half of them the best trained troops of Gen. McClellan's command." "Neither care nor expense have been spared to make their outfit complete, in arms of all kinds, in great guns, shot, shell, ammunition, and all the paraphernalia of war." Nearly 1500 horses were on board, with immense quantities of oats, corn and hay. Three or four transports were laden with brick, to make furnaces to heat red-hot shot, (to set fire to Southern houses and towns, of course.) The Generals are Sherman (commander in chief) Viele, Stevens and Wright, all graduates of West Point. There were about 1000 "contrabands" on board, to work on fortifications. (Some of these, we doubt not, will find new masters at the South.) There were 500 surf boats and several ferry boats, all for landing troops. A supply of food for 3½ months was sent, and even one vessel was loaded with water. Immense numbers of shovels, picks, hoes, two-wheel carts, brick, cement, grindstones, lumber, prepared frames of houses and barracks, ready to be set up, crosscut saws, immense quantities of sand bags, beams, wagons and 200 drivers, boatmen, pilots, carpenters, masons and other artificers, &c. &c.

It is impossible to read the Intelligencer's semi-official account without being impressed with its leading idea, that it is perfect, and that neither God nor man can prevent its proving invincible. When they landed they were to do so and so, when they fortified themselves on shore, the next step was to be so and so. The same spirit seems to pervade a General Order issued just before sailing by Gen. Sherman.

A SLIGHT MISTAKE.—The N. Y. Herald, complaining of the abolition papers at the North as divulging all they could find out about the destination of the great yankee fleet, says,—

"Fortunately, the military and naval commanders, entrusted with the destinies of the expedition, have had the wisdom to be perfectly silent, and to admit no human being to their confidence, so that no other than the vaguest surmises can be indulged in by any one, nor will any intelligence that may be given forth be reliable, until bulletins of victory shall actually announce that some valuable *point d'appui* for future operations has been acquired between Cape Hatteras and Fernandina, or, perhaps, somewhere on the Alabama or Mississippi coast, if it is intended that the fleet shall go round the capes of Florida; which is scarcely probable."

The Herald has probably found by this time that perfectly reliable intelligence *has been* received before those "bulletins of victory" have announced any acquisition. A scattered fleet, wrecked vessels, dead horses, and yankee prisoners, tell a tale of Providential interposition that it would be well for Lincoln and his advisers to listen to.

The Herald adds,—

"Under such officers, and undertaken with the care that has been shown in preparing it, its success can hardly be doubted, and that a blow will be struck by it which will carry consternation into the hearts of rebels throughout the entire South."

The Herald forgot that there was a higher Power than the yankee officers, and that the blow might fall and the consternation be produced among the Northern vandals.

The reported resignations of Seward, Cameron and Blair, of the Cabinet, and Scott and McClellan of the army, are not credible, we think.

P. S. Gen. Scott's resignation is confirmed. See his letter. His pay goes on till his death, and it is supposed the Administration was glad to get rid of him on those terms. That was understood to be the meaning of the act passed by the Lincoln Congress after the battle of Manassas, granting him full pay for life in case he should resign. It is said that he will pass the remainder of his life in Europe. "Rats desert a sinking ship."

REPORTED DESERTION.—The Hampton Roads correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune wrote to that paper on the 25th ult., that the private Secretary of Com. Dupont, the commander of the fleet, had absconded, carrying with him the maps and charts, and even the sealed orders of the Commodore! The Tribune thinks this "not surprising, considering the amount of treason which has attended the movements of forces hitherto."

ANOTHER.—A dispatch from Nashville, Tenn., Nov 4, says that the Louisville Journal of the 1st contained a dispatch from Washington, which announced that Gen. Scott's chief clerk had fled from Washington, taking with him all coast surveys and other important papers.

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS.—The clothing &c. registered at Richmond for the past three days was of the value of $60,978. The following from North Carolina:

G W Chipley, J H Dalton, A Tomlen, D B White, $28,000 to the 4th N C State Troops.
S H Hood, $1,110, to the 14th N C Troops.
D T Millard, $108 (medicines) to the 14th Troops.
James S Purefoy, $1,100 to the 1st State Troops.
B C Richardson & Son, $900 to the 14th N. C. Troops.
John W Teswich, $8,500 to the 1st N. C. Troops.

BEAUFORT HARBOR.—The N. Y. Herald, in enumerating the points on the Southern coast which might be reached by the large vessels composing the Yankee Armada, states the depth of water over the Beaufort bar as 15 feet 5 inches at low, and 18 feet 5 inches at high water. The Herald has not quite hit the mark—though ascribing to this harbor a depth of water which will, doubtless, be news to many of our own people, for, of all the States, there is none which knows so much of other people's glories and the excellence of other regions, as we of North Carolina, to the exclusion of a knowledge of our own glorious history and our own wonderful resources and natural advantages. How many are ignorant of the fact that we have in Beaufort the deepest harbor on the Atlantic South of Norfolk; and *the best*, (because of its situation immediately on the sea,) South of New York. Yet such is the truth. The report of Prof. Bache on the Coast Survey, made to Congress in 1851, states that a "ship drawing twenty feet water can leave at any state of the tide, with almost any wind, and discharge her pilot *at sea* in from thirty to forty-five minutes after weighing anchor.

As the Coast Survey report is, of course, in possession of the Yankee government at Washington and its officials, there is no impropriety in a statement of the above facts.

P. S. Since the above was in type we have a case in point. The Wilmington Journal says of the Port Royal harbor, "it is probably the best harbor on the Atlantic coast South of Norfolk." If *our* Beaufort harbor were located in some other State, would not *that* be the best?

RICHMOND COUNTY.—A correspondent of the Raleigh Standard says that "the ladies of Richmond County have already made up and sent off 200 over-coats, 400 shirts, 400 pairs of drawers, 250 pairs of pantaloons, 300 pairs of stockings, besides blankets, quilts, towels, bed ticks, &c., with jellies, wines, brandy, &c.; and not satisfied with all this, they have contributed some $600 in money. Can *such* a people, posseessed of *such* wives and daughters, afford to be whipped? Never!"

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—At Gordonsville, Va., on the 19th Sept., W. W. Carpenter, of Capt. Harllee's company, 13th Reg't N. C. Volunteers.

At Camp Holmes, Va., Oct. 12th, Sergeant John Young, of McDowell county, of the 12th Reg't Volunteers.

In Camp near Fairfax Court House, on the 10th of October, William H. Black, disease, Typhoid fever and Consumption, of the Rowan Artillery.

At Camp Pickens, Manassas, Wm. Barringer, on the 19th September, and D. M. Lowder, on the 12th October, both of typhoid fever, members of Capt. J. H. Wood's company, of Rowan.

Deaths in the Camp.—We are pained to learn from a correspondent that the following deaths have occurred in Capt. Woodall's Company, the Smithfield Light Infantry, in Col. Clarke's regiment in Western Virginia:

Private Simeon Stevenson, 18th September last.
" Alsey Parnold, 30th September.
Serg't. Harris T. Durham, 1st October.
Lieut. Wm H. Perry, October 15th.
Private Wm. B. Royals, October 16th.
" Simon P. Temple, October 18th.

Raleigh Standard.

THE PRIVATEERSMEN.—Wm. L. Smith was tried for piracy (privateering under the Confederate flag,) at Philadelphia on the 25th ult. and found guilty.

Should Lincoln dare to hang him let Congressman Ely swing in retaliation.

The privateersmen of the Savannah are under trial at New York. See account.

Smith was one of the crew of the privateer Enchantress. All the others of the crew were subsequently found guilty of piracy, except one, Eben Lane, a native of Massachusetts, who showed that he was a traitor and so navigated the vessel as to have her fall into the hands of the Lincoln navy.

The New York Herald of the 22d ultimo, urges the importance of placing two small mail steamers to run regularly along the seaboard, saying "we shall soon have 100 vessels and 100,000 men scattered along the coast from Fortress Monroe to the Belize."

Charleston Courier.

We rather hope that a large proportion of these were indeed "scattered" by the gale of last week.

General Beauregard.—With a view to allay any excitement in the public mind, we may state that we have information contradicting the report that the distinguished officer named above has resigned his position in the army. We are justified in adding that the feelings entertained by the President towards him are of the kindest nature, and that any misunderstanding is in a fair way of satisfactory explanation.

Richmond Dispatch, 5th.

North Carolina's Contributions to the War.—The gallant State of North Carolina is demonstrating a spirit and generosity of patriotism in the existing war that bids fair to give her a position in its history second in deeds to none of her sisters. These patriotic demonstrations have been various and extensive. The troops of the old North State, commencing at Bethel, have illustrated with their deeds of valour the most glorious passages in the history of our war; she has sent to the service of our country some of the best equipped corps in the army; she has been among the promptest and most determined in suppressing infamous mercantile speculations in the war; and she has shown a generosity unrivalled in contributions of clothing, money, &c., to her troops, the records of the Passport office, in this city, showing that the volunteer contributions of North Carolina to the troops have much exceeded those of wealthier and more populous States.

The subjoined letter, received by us on Saturday, exclosing a draft for $264 for the benefit of the First Maryland Regiment, is an instance of liberal generosity on the part of North Carolinians which, in its munificent provisions for their own troops in the field, has not overlooked the necessities of needy regiments from other States:

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Oct. 31st

R. F. Walker, Manager Richmond Examiner:

Dear Sir: I herewith enclose you a check for two hundred and sixty-four dollars, contributed by citizens of this town for the benefit of the First Maryland Regiment, which you will please, hand over to whoever is authorized to receive contributions for them. In making this collection, I am greatly indebted to Mr. H L. Myrover, not only for his liberal contribution, but for his influence, as one of the "Coffee Committee," in appropriating a part of that fund to this meritorous cause. Contributed as follows:

"From profits on coffee, by the committee," $100; H. L. Myrover, $50; A. A. McKethan, $10; Henry Lilly, $10; James Kyle, $10; T. S. Lutterloh, $5; A. Johnson, Jr., $5; John D. Starr, $5; George McNeill, $5; J. H. Hall, $5; S. Boon, $6; John D. Williams, $5; J. W. Sandford, $5; George W. Williams, $5; J. W. Lett, $5; D. A. Ray, $5; T. Waddill, $3; J. Utley, $3; A. McLean, $3; W. McIntyre, $3; A. M. Johnson, $2; John Shaw, $1; W T. Rhodes, $1; C. A. McMillan, $1; J. W. Baker, $1; Cash, $1; W. C. Troy, $10. Total, $264.

Respectfully yours, W. C. TROY.

The above sum is in the hands of the Manager of the Examiner, who will take pleasure in paying it over to the authorized agent of the First Maryland Regiment, on application at this office.

Richmond Examiner, 4th.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

Two Federal Vessels Ashore at Kill Devil Hills.—The Norfolk Day Book of the 5th says:

A gentleman who returned from Currituck Sound yesterday, reports that on Sunday morning last two large ships, one a steamer and the other supposed to be the Great Republic, were beached in the neighborhood of Kill Devil Hills, on Currituck Beach. At the time he saw them, the water was very rough in the ocean; he was on board a vessel in Currituck Sound. The breakers were dashing over the vessels, and several others of the Lincoln fleet stood off and were firing apparently in the neighborhood of the beached vessels. The firing it is believed was intended to keep the wreckers away from plundering the stranded vessels, if not, probably it was intended as a signal of distress to call the other vessels of the fleet to their assistance.

Kill Devil Hills is on Currituck Beach, and about ten miles from Roanoke Island.

NORFOLK, Nov. 4.—Capt. Milligan, arrived here from Currituck, reports the gale as terrific in the Sound, and along the coast. Rockets, blue lights, guns, and other signals of distress, were displayed on Saturday night off Crow Island. It is reported that two men-of-war, of the Federal fleet, are ashore.

Coffee.—A yankee vessel loaded with coffee went ashore off the coast of North Carolina a few days ago. 950 bags of it, purchased for the army, arrived at Norfolk on Monday.

Gen Lee is still in this city, and it is understood that Gen. Jackson, who, in the late re-organization of the army, was assigned to the Department of the Valley, will take command of all the forces in Western Virginia.

Richmond Examiner, 6th.

Fremont Reported Retreating.—LITTLE ROCK, Nov 1 Messengers from Gen. McCulloch's camp arrived in this city to day. They bring the intelligence that it was reported in camp when they left that Fremont had commenced a retrograde movement and was on the retreat.

Gen. Fremont's Case.—Much as we have heard of the Fremont case, it is difficult to state positively whether he has been removed or not. It is yet a matter of uncertainty. A special dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette says:

It is difficult to ascertain the precise posture of the Fremont question. There is little doubt that he will be removed; but it is doubtful whether the order superseding him has gone West. The cabinet voted to remove him upon the evidence embraced in the Adjutant-General's report, but perhaps not unanimously. The final decision was left with the President, as in the case of Fort Sumter. Up to noon to-day he had not acted.

ST. LOUIS, Nov'r 1.

Rumored Fight in Missouri.—The Republican of this city publishes a special dispatch from Bolivar, reporting a fight at Springfield on the 25th of October, between Gen. Fremont's body-guard and a party of Confederates. The Federals claim a victory, but admit that they had six or eight killed and fifteen or twenty wounded. The number of killed and wounded on the Southern side is not given.

WASHINGTON, Nov'r 1.—The Federal Government has information that the English Government has agents all along the Southern coast buying all ship timber, and measures have been taken to put a stop to it immediately.

THE SANTA ROSA AFFAIR.—The Northern papers publish the official report of Col. Brown, commanding at Fort Pickens, in which he states the Federal loss at 14 killed, 29 wounded, and 24 missing.

GEN. SCOTT'S LETTER OF RESIGNATION.

The N. Y. Times, of Saturday last, furnishes the following interesting news:

The following letter from Gen. Scott was received by President Lincoln on Thursday afternoon, the 31st ult.:

HEADQUARTES OF THE ARMY,
Washington, Oct. 31, 1861

Hon. S. CAMERON, Secretary of War:

Sir.—For more than three years I have been unable from a hurt, to mount a horse, or to walk more than a few paces at a time, and that with much pain. Other and new infirmities—dropsy and vertigo—admonish me that the repose of mind and body, with the appliances of surgery and medicine, are necessary to add a little more to a life already protracted much beyond the usual span of men. It is under such circumstances, made doubly painful by the unnatural and unjust rebellion now raging in the Southern States of our so lately prosperous and happy Union, that I am compelled to request that my name be placed on the list of army officers retired from active service As this request is founded on an absolute right, granted by a recent act of Congress, I am entirely at liberty to say it is with regret that I withdraw myself in these momentous times from the orders of a President who has treated me with much distinguished kindness and courtesy; whom I know, upon much personal intercourse, to be patriotic, without sectional partialities or prejudices; to be highly conscientious in the performance of every duty, and of unrivalled activity and perseverance.

And to you, Mr. Secretary, whom I now officially address for the last time, I beg to acknowledge my many obligations for the uniform high consideration I have received at your hands, and have the honor to remain,

Sir, with high respect, your obedient servant,
WINFIELD SCOTT.

A special Cabinet council was convened on Friday morning, to take the subject into consideration. It was decided that Gen. Scott's request, under the circumstances of his advanced age and infirmities, could not be declined. Gen. McClellan was therefore, with the unanimous agreement of the Cabinet, notified that the command of the Army would be devolved upon him. At four o'clock the Cabinet again waited upon the President, and attended him to the residence of Gen. Scott. Being seated, the President read to the General the following order:

On the 1st day of November, A. D. 1861, upon his own application to the President of the United States, Brevet Lieut. Gen. Scott is ordered to be placed, and hereby is placed, upon the list of retired officers of the army of the United States, without reduction in his current pay, subsistence, or allowance.

The American people will hear with sadness and deep emotion that General Scott has retired from the active control of the army, while the President and the unanimous Cabinet express their own and the nation's sympathy in his personal affliction, and their profound sense of the important public services rendered by him to his country during his long and brilliant career; among which will ever be gratefully distinguished his faithful devotion to the Constitution, the Union, and the flag, when assailed by parricidal rebellion.

[Signed] ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Gen. Scott thereupon rose and addressed the President and Cabinet, who had also risen, as follows:

"PRESIDENT: This honor overwhelms me. It overpays all services I have attempted to render to my country. If I had any claims before, they are all obliterated by this expression of approval by the President, with the unanimous support of his Cabinet. I know the President and this Cabinet well. I know that the country has placed its interests in this trying crisis in safe keeping. Their counsels are wise; their labors are untiring as they are loyal, and their course is the right one.

"President: You must excuse me I am unable to stand longer to give utterance to the feelings of gratitude which oppress me. In my retirement I shall offer up my prayers to God for this Administration, and for my country. I shall pray for it with confidence in its success over all its enemies, and that speedily."

Speech from Lincoln.—The President then took leave of General Scott, giving him his hand, and saying he hoped soon to write him a private letter, expressive of his gratitude and affection.

Each member of the Administration then gave his hand to the veteran, and retired in profound silence.

The Secretary of the Treasury, and the Secretary of War, accompany Gen. Scott to New York to-morrow by the early train.

MATRIMONY.—The Richmond Dispatch says that people will marry, whether there be peace or war, plenty or panic, bacon 12 or 25 cents, and boots $8 or $16 a pair, no matter what the price of calico or linen, "people will take upon their shoulders the responsibilities of wedded life"—(a slight mistake, by the way, for these "responsibilities" are carried in the arms.) We have been thinking, on the contrary, that there has been no similar period within our memory when we have had so few marriages to publish as during the past six months.

☞TO ADVERTISERS.

Persons out of town who desire advertisements inserted in the Observer, and persons in town with whom we have not regular accounts, will please send with the advertisement as much money as they wish to invest in it, according to our advertising terms on the first page. We do not wish to open any more such accounts,—or indeed *any* accounts. The process of collection is too difficult, and we have to pay cash for every thing we use or sell in these times.

Oct. 2, 1861.

OBITUARY NOTICES.—We have heretofore given notice, repeatedly, that we charge for obituary notices of unreasonable length, and for resolutions of respect; because that kind of reading, we have much occasion to know, is not often more agreeable to readers than to editors of papers. As it generally happens, however, that after charging and paying postage on the account forwarded, we never get paid, we now give notice that we will insert nothing of the sort hereafter unless accompanied by the cash. (Always excepting in the case of deceased volunteers, when we require no pay.) Bear in mind, therefore, that we will insert obituary notices and resolutions, not exceeding 70 words, gratis. For all over 70 words, one cent a word, which must be paid before the notice will be put in type.

L. J. Merritt, Esq.—Since the adjournment of the State Convention this gentleman has been serving faithfully and laboriously in Capt. Taylor's company, 5th regiment, at Yorktown, as a private. We are glad to learn that on the 28th October, Mr. Merrit was elected 3d Lieutenant in this company, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Lieut Poe. Lieut. Merritt is still a member of the Convention, and we hope to see him in his seat on Monday, the 18th. The people of Chatham have a right to Lieut. Merritt's services in that body, and besides, so faithful a soldier is entitled to some little respite from his labors.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Revolutionary Relics.—We have seen the proof-sheets of a most interesting and authentic document, written by himself—"A Journal of Col. David Fanning's transactions during the late war in America, from the year 1775, commencing 1st of May, until the peace." It is well known to the readers of the history of our State, that the name of Fanning is associated with deeds of daring and cruelty. He was one of the desperate men of his day. He commanded, under a commission in the royal army, a regiment of men in North Carolina, and his feats of arms were a terror to the inhabitants of Randolph, Guilford, and the Cape Fear region. On several occasions he defeated the forces brought against him; on one occasion, he seized the Court and its officers at Pittsborough, and on another, openly and in the day time, took the town of Hillsborough, and seized the Governor of the State, Thomas Burke, and carried him a prisoner to the British. This narrative has long been sought for, and will shed much light upon acts now obscured by time, and misstated by tradition. Wheeler, in his work under the head of Chatham, alludes to Fanning; and Dr. Caruthers devotes many pages of his valuable history to his deeds of daring and blood.

We understand that this interesting document was rescued from oblivion by Col. Jno. H. Wheeler, and will be annotated by Gov. Swain.

Raleigh Standard.

Pressure upon McClellan—More about Fremont.—WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—There is considerable pressure upon General McClellan, urging him to a battle near Bull Run as speedily as possible. It is rumored that efforts are being made to supplant McClellan.

Much speculation is indulged in relative to the effect of Fremont's removal. Many believe that he will be declared Military Dictator.

Reported Rupture of Lincoln's Cabinet.—A dispatch was received last evening from Manassas, stating that a gentleman entitled to credit, who had just escaped from Washington and crossed into our lines, had given information that Gen. Scott, together with Messrs. Seward and Cameron, of the Lincoln Cabinet, had resigned.

Since the above was written, some confirmation has been obtained of the rather extraordinary statements. The information reaches here through a dispatch, and also through the statement of a passenger, the two concurring, that the resignation of Gen. Scott and a portion of the Cabinet was announced in the Baltimore Sun, it being alleged further that Gen. McClellan had threatened to resign if the remainder of the Cabinet insisted upon making an issue with him in their demands of an advance movement.—*Rich. Examiner, 5th.*

Important from Western Virginia.—LYNCHBURG, Nov. 4.—The Lynchburg Republican has been favoured with a private letter, written by the wife of one of our officers, stating that our troops occupy Charleston, Kanawha county, to the number of thirteen hundred. This force is composed of Col. Jenkins' cavalry and Col Phillips' Georgia Legion. General Floyd was in supporting distance, and was expected in Charleston in a few days. The effect of this occupation is to cut off supplies from Rosecranz and Cox, thus causing them to surrender or retreat precipitately from the Kanawha Valley via Somerville.

From the Potomac.—On the Lower Potomac, opposite the Evansport battery, it is reported that about fifteen thousand of the enemy had been massed. They have eighteen pieces of artillery, none of which, however, have been found of adequate range to reach our batteries across the river. There was a large expenditure of powder in daily cannonading, with the uniform result of "nobody hurt."

Attempt to Land Men off North Carolina Coast.—The New York Herald of the 27th ult., has the following dispatch:

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 25.—The Cambridge is in from the blockade off Beaufort, and reports that the Albatross lost two men, drowned, in a fruitless attempt to land a few men South of Beaufort.

Important to Soldiers.—On the Potomac our troops are already preparing to defend themselves against the cold. A member of Gen. Holmes's command writes:

"Our company has dug pits under its tents to a depth varying from 2 to 4 feet, according to the nature of the soil. In the red clay of the backs of the pits, a small fire place is excavated, from which a sloping tunnel is worked to the top of the ground, in the rear of the tents. On the upper aperture thus made, a diminutive chimney of brick or clay, and sticks is erected; and so we are entrenched against the winter terrors of the North and East. A very little fire suffices for comfort. Gen. Holmes suggested this plan, which he once tried on the Rocky Mountains with complete success."—*Pet. Express.*

THE STAY LAW.

A late Standard contained an able exposition of this most injurious act, which we would like to publish but for its great length. We must content our readers with the following extracts:—

The second section of this law provides—

"That there shall be but one term of the said Superior Courts of law and equity, opened and held in each of the counties of the State, in each year, which shall be holden at the times and places now required by law for holding the Fall term of said court, and all laws requiring the holding of the Spring term of said courts are hereby repealed."

The obvious purpose of this provision is to excuse the debtor from fulfilling his obligation to pay money. But, greatly demoralizing as in this respect must necessarily be its effect, it is still more vicious in its effects upon public order—upon the liberty of the citizen, and his personal security; upon the safety of his home, and his property in his actual possession, whether in lands, or slaves, or other estate. They are fatal to public order. No maxim among law givers is better established, than that speedy trials and punishments for crimes, are the best guarantees for public order. Delays of justice invite violence and crime of every grade. It is true, the County Court is open for the trial of the smaller misdemeanors, but a large number of crimes is cognizable only in the Superior Courts. The times naturally enough multiply criminals who prey on society; and when society finds the arm of the law nerveless or paralyzed by long delay, it is sure, in self-defence, to organize irregular tribunals, which punish by lawless trials and unmeasured revenge. If in the outset it should, in obedience to a long cherished veneration for the law, await with patience the slow coming of the Court, it will be doomed to disappointment; for, when finally the long delayed Court arrives, the week is too short to dispose of the cases, and a trifling excuse serves to postpone the trial. The criminal is sent forth again to his depredations, and tramples with impunity on the prostrate law. If the offence charged is capital, and admits not of bail, the suspected man, innocent though he be, is confined to a dungeon for twelve months before he can demand a trial—and even then there may not be time to try him, or the State may continue the case, and he is doomed to suffer another twelve months in the dungeon. And as to the civil suitor, who seeks to recover the price of his land, his slave, or his horse, which are in the use and possession of the defendant, what chance has he to be heard, with a docket loaded down with criminal prosecutions and all the civil suits of a county containing twenty thousand people? It may be that the defendant is a gross trespasser, holding with force your very home, into which he has slipped in your absence; he may have seized your slaves with a strong hand, and still holds them in lawless defiance of the clearest right. He may have assaulted and disabled your person, whose only estate was your labor, and that labor the support of a wife and children; he may have murderously slain the husband and father of a helpless wife and infant orphans, and damages be sought for the outrage; he may have slandered a poor and virtuous female. Yet against the cries of justice for any and all these wrongs, this act has shut up the Courts, *in order to screen a debtor from paying his just debts!* Can virtue, honor, religion, or true courage long dwell in a land where private rights are so scorned, and personal security so utterly abandoned? If a man die possessed of a competent living for his wife and children, the executor or administrator is sworn to sell the property on a credit, and to take the bid of him who gives the best price; and he is driven to a twelve month Superior Court as his only chance to get the money. This act covers the studied attempt of the buyer to evade his just obligation, and leaves the widow and orphans without bread Is it a wonder with any man of sense, that with such temptations and encouragement to delay payment, every man should put away his money, and button his pocket against every application for loans? The banks will answer this question. Within a few months, the deposits of one of the banks in this State have increased from $500,000 to $1,300,000. Such will be the answer of all the banks. More money within a few months past has been issued and sent forth, than has been for many years before, and yet it returns as rapidly as it went out. The stay law has stagnated all circulation in payment of debts and destroyed all commerce except for cash; and money is ruled by the adage, "get what you can, and keep what you get."

Section third provides—

"That all actions brought in the said Superior Courts of law and equity the defendants shall not be compelled to plead thereto for twelve months from the return term."

It is certain that the extended time for pleading was not given to *defend*, but to *delay* the *right;* not the better to *administer* justice, but to *evade* it by openly preventing the very forms adopted by all civilized people to *enforce* it. For nearly a century, legislation every where has been engaged in freeing justice from the quibbles of pleading. This act resorts to the condemned quibble for the mere purpose of delay. Without reckoning the chances of one continuance, or the death of a party, the speediest course of a law-suit will be as follows:—Writ issued in November 1861, will be returned to Oct. '62, and will be pleaded to in Oct. '63; if reached on the docket will be tried in Oct. '64 and the money paid in Oct. '65—unless there is an appeal to the Supreme Court held in June '65, when the money will be made in June '66. This is equal to a credit of five years, and is given *expressly* to produce this long delay, by a legislature who profess to have sat under the control of a *supreme and sacred charter of liberty*, which forbids the passage of any law impairing the obligation of contracts. Now add what is so commonly the case in the history of a law-suit, one continuance for a crowded docket, one for a pretended or real cause, and one for a death, and the credit is 8 years!!! In addition to all this, section 4 denies trials of all cases pending at the passage of the law, in the Superior Court for one year, although some may have been pending already half a dozen. It under such circumstances, the kindest man should refuse to lend his money at all, or the usurer demand 20 per cent., or the shaver take off 50 per cent., it will be no matter of wonder. If the people shall consider this act as a vast stride towards the cancellation of debts, (that wicked demagoguism so often attempted in the most corrupt days of the Roman Republic,) there can be no cause for astonishment. If the cash system of trade is brought on the people at once, and at a time, too, when confidence ought to be encouraged by every legitimate mode, can any be so blind as not to perceive who are its authors? The succeeding sections, 4 and 5, in order the more fully to complete the delay on the larger contracts, abolish the civil jurisdiction of the County Courts, and remove all the suits pending therein to the Superior Courts; and after augmenting the number of cases in many counties to 5 or 600, forbid the trial of all causes thus removed, till twelve months thereafter, although the pleadings are perfected and the time for trial shall be ample. And as the finishing touch to the plan for hindering and delaying the trials of causes, the act finally reaches out its hand and lays hold of the poor man's cheap Court —*the Justices' Court*—and delays the trial of a one dollar cause for twelve months!

And if then tried the defendant may appeal to the Superior Court, which may be a year off. At the Superior Court the defendant is required to plead, and the case will stand over for one year more. So that if a defendant is warranted for the sum due on a witness ticket to a poor man who has been compelled, by fear of a fine of $40 or the pains of an attachment, to attend and pay his own expenses for travel and board, and his case shall go to the Superior Court for trial, he will, with the best possible luck, *if his case is reached at the first trial Court*, get a judgment in the third year, and his money in the fourth, provided the sheriff will do his duty, and the party may not have failed. For, it is a strange enactment of this section, that without an affidavit of merits, any defendant, who will swear to his inability to give security, may without security appeal in the plainest case. Whereas, by a long established practice of the courts, no pauper can even commence a suit without security, unless he swears both to his pauperism and the merits of his cause. So that few men—certainly not a poor man—would ever begin a suit for a witness ticket, or for a month's wages. Indeed few men would be surety for a defendant in such a protracted litigation; and it would be easy therefore, for him to make the affidavit of inability to give security, though then perfectly able to pay the debt.

It is plain, then, how the stay law tempts the debtor to defraud the poor and necessitous man out of his time and money.

But, if there should be no appeal, the witness may expect his judgment in twelve months and a recovery of his ticket to pay his tavern bill in one year more. In most cases, however, it is obvious that the constable who served the warrant would never finish the collection; and whenever finished, a suit on his bond for the money withheld would, being a litigated suit, run through half a dozen years more.

If King John, of England, ever favored such a law as this, well warranted were our sturdy England ancestors, when at the point of the sword, they exacted of the crown a perpetual promise that justice should never be sold—never be denied—never be delayed.

The act after having denied a trial for four, five or six years of undetermined cases, proceeds in the next place to stay the end of determined cases. It is an old maxim, the foundation indeed of all the value of a court of justice—"*interest reipublicæ sit finis litium.*" "It concerns the commonwealth that litigation should be speedily and effectually terminated." But this act resuscitates the expiring controversy and infuses into the dying contest, a new and fresh vigor of life. It commands that the execution shall not be satisfied; that the fruit of long delayed justice which has been duly and solemnly awarded, shall not be received and enjoyed by the injured party. It directs the Sheriff to endorse his levy upon executions and return the same to the court whence issued, and thereupon it commands the clerk to issue a *vend. exponas*, or *alias fi. fa.*, returnable twelve months thereafter. The debtor, the trespasser on your person or land, the slanderer, and the thief who may have stolen your goods, and been convicted thereof in action of tort, are all huddled together and allowed to enjoy their unjust gains and delay compensation for their wrongs, to the great loss of the injured man, for one year longer.

Such is the condition of all plaintiffs, however meritorious their demands; and such the privileges of wrong and outrage, however palpable and crying the injuries may be, even if the defendant should be bound to remain in the State and abide the ultimate and long delayed event of the suit.

But the act strikes a hidden and secret blow, the consequences of which are protective of wrong, disastrous to right, and work a perfect revolution in our mode of administering justice. It enacts that no execution of *ca. sa.* shall issue. Does not this abolish all bail? Of what use is bail? How can the bail bond be forfeited, if the issue of the *ca. sa.* be prohibited? Did any member of the Legislature contemplate so radical a change of the law as to dispense with bail in any and all actions? I doubt whether any one of them would admit such to be their intent; and yet who of them can tell us the value of bail now? * * * *

I shall close my comments upon this most extraordinary of all laws known to the history of the State, by noticing the matters excepted from its operation by sections 16 and 19. The former of which provides that the law shall not "apply to the collection of the State or county revenue." And the latter that it shall not "apply to the collection of interest on any contract already accrued or annually hereafter to accrue."

In regard to the first, it was wisely considered that all the public functionaries should be promptly paid and the Judges even fully paid, though one half their services were dispensed with; and therefore a creditor's property should be sold to pay his tax, although he was prohibited from collecting by process of law, a dollar that might be due him in order to save that property from sale.

In regard to the second, it was also thoughtfully considered, that inasmuch as one man had laid out his means in lands and slaves and annually got the yields of the earth, and another had lent this very man all his money wherewith to buy his land, he ought to be at liberty to collect, as his means of living, the interest on the money lent. And this was right. Now I say this was thoughtfully considered, but was it thoughtfully considered, and was it right, so utterly to neglect and pass by the laboring man's means of living? His land is his labor, his capital the industry of his hands—his means of living the sweat his face; yet he may earn by hard toil the wages of a day, a week, or a year, and rely on them to feed his wife and children, but now can find in all the statutes of the land not a line of law that helps him to a speedy recovery of his humble dues. The stay law has unfeelingly shut the door of justice in his face; and when he demands his scanty wages of the owner of lands and slaves, or the lender of money, for whom he has labored, he is coldly turned over by the stay law to the delays of a three years' suit before a justice of the peace to get five dollars. DAVIE.

Salt.—We understand (says the Petersburg Express,) that this article has reached the price of *fifteen dollars per sack* in this city! This is a gloomy announcement and we exceedingly regret that we have occasion to make it, but there is no use in concealing the fact.

There is ground to hope, however, that there will be some relief to consumers in the course of a month. The last Charleston Mercury informs us that the services of Professor Thomassey have been engaged by one of the most enterprising Houses in Charleston for the erection of Salt Works on a grand scale. The article, however, says the Mercury, cannot be made in a day, nor in a week; but, as we have said before, about Christmas a full supply, at reasonable prices, may be expected from the South Carolina Salt Works. The manufacture of salt requires a period of about sixty days. The South Carolina Salt Works have been in progress about half that time.

Salt continues high, and we see no prospect of relief until the Salt works on the coast get into full operation. It is very costly to send to Western Virginia for it, as the roads are said to be almost impassible. Salt is selling here at $8 per sack.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

The Nashville papers say that matches are now being manufactured there of an equal, if not superior, quality to those manufactured at the North.

The average value of negroes, as assessed in the returns for the war tax for the State of Georgia, is six hundred dollars.

From the Nashville Banner.

PRESERVATION OF SHEEP FROM DOGS.

Much is said about the necessity of killing dogs, in order to raise sheep. The writer of this well remembers when a boy, that his father, (residing in Kentucky,) never had any sheep killed by dogs, although his flock was much the largest of any in the neighborhood. On one occasion, when there was over fifty sheep killed one night, immediately around in the neighborhood, five or six neighbors that had lost sheep the night previous, came to my father's to learn his losses, but their astonishment was great to learn he had lost no sheep. They then sagely concluded that it was his dogs that had depredated on their flocks. Accordingly all his dogs, some eight or ten, were called up, and their mouths rigidly examined, to find blood or wool as evidence of their guilt—but none could be found, and their astonishment was still greater. My father told them he could easily satisfy them, they would never have a sheep killed by dog or wolf if they would do with their flocks as he did with his.

Their wonder was increased when he told them, all they had to do was to let their sheep run with their cattle constantly and they would never have a sheep killed by a dog or wolf. To show them the proof of his correctness, he invited them to walk with him to the pasture where his sheep and cattle were feeding, taking along all the dogs. When they reached the pasture, my father requested the gentlemen to set the dogs on the sheep or cattle. This was done. The sheep immediately sought protection by running to, under and behind the cattle, while the latter made an immediate attack on the dogs, and in less than five minutes every dog was run out of the pasture. One of the gentlemen asked the privilege of bringing his dogs, thinking my father's dogs had been trained to run from the cattle. This request was readily granted, and all the gentlemen met again next morning, when some four dogs were set on the sheep with the same result, viz: The dogs were driven out of the pasture in even less time. This satisfied the gentlemen and there were no more sheep killed in that neighborhood.

About twenty years after, the writer of this fell heir to some thousand head of sheep. The neighborhood to which he removed then was greatly afflicted with what were called sheep killing dogs, and remembering his father's custom I kept my sheep and cattle together. [The writer here recounts at length exactly the same losses of sheep and experiments with the dogs, with the same result—the sheep ran to the cattle for protection, and the cattle drove the dogs out of the pasture. "No more sheep killed in that region," says he.]

Now, Mr. Editor, any gentleman can prove this by a trial—it may take a short time for the sheep and cattle to assimilate together, but that it is certain, is beyond question—therefore don't kill any more dogs on account of man's ignorance. Let every newspaper print this.

B. H. P.

Manufacture of Cotton Goods in the South.—As apprehensions have been very commonly expressed that the consumption of the people will soon exhaust the supply of goods on hand, it is interesting to find grounds for believing that, at least so far as cotton goods are concerned, there must soon be an ample supply. From what we can learn the State of Georgia leads at present in the manufacture of most of the necessary articles, and particularly fabrics for clothing. As far as we have been able to ascertain the amount of cotton goods manufactured in Georgia, there must soon be ample supplies, unless the quantity used for tent cloths, knapsacks, &c., should continue as great as heretofore, which is not to be expected. We have tents and accoutrements, consuming fabrics for some 350,000 men, which have been made within the last twelve months, and that will not have to be replaced with new ones under two years; in the main, an addition, say, of 150,000 more in the next twelve months being as much as may be reasonably calculated upon.

We have the following statement of the weekly production of cotton goods in the State of Georgia:

Shirtings and sheetings 202,000 yards; osnaburgs, stripes, drills and denims 271,500 yards. The exhibit of woolen goods is almost as satisfactory, the amount of kerseys and linseys manufactured in Georgia per week being 23,000 yards and that of woolen jeans and cassimeres, being 22,900 yards.

There are thirty factories in Georgia engaged in making these goods. Nearly all of them make a surplus of cotton yarns, which are now readily sold, and are being woven by hand looms in the country. There are several small factories in the State that only spin yarn, which are not included in the above estimate.—*Rich. Examiner.*

Butchers.—Messrs. Brown and Harbin, of Davie county, have commenced packing beef at this place for the Confederate army. Mr. O. G. Foard, of Rowan Mills, has also a contract for corned beef, and is preparing to enter upon it.

Salisbury Watchman.

Beef for the Army.—We learn from the Alexandria (La.) Constitutional of the 19th, that an immense slaughter-house is being erected near that city, in which forty thousand head of beeves are to be made into mess beef this winter to fill an army contract. This mighty herd will be driven from Texas. The contract is for a hundred thousand barrels.

Destruction of an Infirmary.—The Infirmary for sick soldiers, near the City Hall in Washington, was consumed by fire on Saturday night last. One life was lost—that of one of the nurses. The soldiers in the building at the time were all saved. The building is supposed to have been fired by parties in Washington opposed to the present war.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Nov. 6th.—The Governor's message to the Legislature was read to-day. He says that Georgia has fifty regiments in service—forty of State troops, and ten independent regiments. He recommends the issue of Treasury notes by the State; also an advance of two-thirds of the value of the cotton crop to the planters on certain conditions; also the re-enactment of the stay law. He alludes to the unpatriotic speculation of some dealers, and asks that the Governor be allowed to seize, for the use of the troops, such provisions as may be necessary, and pay a reasonable compensation for the same, as may be fixed by competent valuing agents. He recommends that the State pay the war tax, and also that the Legislature subscribe a liberal sum to the direct steamship company forming in Savannah.

South Carolina Legislature.—COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 6.—The Legislature met here on Monday, and the Governor's message was read on yesterday. He says that the State has 19,000 troops in service, besides 3,000 at Charleston, and twenty-one mounted companies on the coast.

The Legislature chose electors and adjourned.

Caught.—We learn that Sheriff High and others who went in pursuit of the Federal prisoners who escaped from the camp in this City, returned with them on Thursday morning, having caught them near Rocky Mount, Edgecombe County. They were making their way to Hatteras.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Heavy Firing on the Potomac—Immense Number of Vessels below our Batteries.—A Fredericksburg paper of the 6th says:

Yesterday evening, about two hours before sunset, heavy firing commenced up the Potomac in the direction of Evansport, which lasted about an hour. We did not learn the cause of it. Some suppose that it proceeded from the stationary Federal batteries recently erected over on the Maryland shore. Last evening we learn that there was a very large fleet, sail and steam, supposed to be mostly merchantmen, lying off Maryland Point. It was estimated as high as two hundred vessels.

On Friday afternoon a schooner which, with a large number of merchantmen, was lying just above the Evansport batteries, was torn from her moorings and came drifting down. So soon as those on board found out what had happened they attempted to put back, but finding this impossible they "tacked," and prepared to go by. In doing so, our batteries opened upon her and she was struck no less than four times. This was doing remarkably well, when it is recollected that the vessel was being driven before a gale at the rate of some twenty knots an hour and was a very small concern. It shows that our boys know how to shoot.

The Advance of Heintzelman's Pickets.—Gen. Heintzelman's pickets continue to advance down the Virginia shore, and have crossed the Occoquan. The pickets are very strong, one company of each regiment being constantly on that duty. No trace of the rebels in any force has been seen in this direction for ten weeks. Occasionally a stray rebel is seen, but they all maintain a respectful distance.

Well done for the Militia.—On the day of the fight at Romney, Col Alexander Monroe, of Hampshire, having under his command seventy-five of the 114th regiment of militia, encountered six hundred and fifty Yankee troops, under Col. Johns, U. S. A., and, notwithstanding the immense disparity of forces, repulsed and put them to flight, killing thirty, and taking thirty-three stand of arms and a considerable stock of army stores. In addition to the thirty killed, six were drowned in attempting to escape. The place of the combat was Suspension bridge, eight miles North of Romney. Col. Monroe lost none of his men.

These particulars are given us by reliable gentlemen from Hampshire.—*Richmond Whig.*

Glorious Achievements.—Gen. M. Jeff. Thompson arrived in the city yesterday, from Greenville, Mo., where his force now is.

We quote his own language when we state that since the 20th inst., he has fought five battles, and has only eighty men less than when he started. How many of the enemy he has killed we cannot say—but it is supposed that ten times as many will not cover their loss.

The manœuvres in the campaign just gone through with will rank among the most brilliant achievements of the war. It shows that eleven hundred men, after they had been surrounded, eluded the grasp of seven thousand enemies, and made good their retreat, at the same time killing almost as many as their own number. It has given Gen. Thompson a reputation not possessed by any General in the service.

Memphis Avalanche, 30th.

Fremont Certainly Removed.—NORFOLK, Nov. 6.—A copy of the N. Y. Times of the 4th was received here to-day. The following important item of intelligence is contained in it:

The President has sent out the order to the Western Military Department transferring the command from General Fremont to General Hunter. The order is absolute and unconditional, and has reached General Fremont by this time. It is based on the President's thorough conviction of Fremont's incapacity as a General, and of the gross profligacy of the expenditures of public money under his administration.

Colonel H. L. Scott, Inspector General, and son-in-law to General Scott, has been retired by the Army Board for physical disability.

McClellan has issued an order for shooting four soldiers for sleeping while on picket duty.

The Trial of the Savannah Privateersmen.—NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—The jury in the case of the privateers of the Savannah stood eight for conviction and four for acquittal.

The Enemy Advancing Towards Southwestern Virginia.—We have reliable intelligence, in a letter of recent date from a citizen of Southwestern Virginia, that the enemy has advanced with nine regiments upon Prestonsburg, Floyd county, Ky., and that Col. John S. Williams, the commander of the small Confederate force at that place, has retreated, probably to Pound Gap, on the boundary of Wise county, Va. Prestonsburg is only some 130 miles from Abingdon; and the design is apparently to get possession of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad. Col. Williams had neither the numbers nor the arms to cope with a superior force, and his retreat was consequently a prudential movement. The intelligence here given entirely confirms a recent statement in the Louisville Courier, of a projected advance upon Prestonsburg. The necessity of vigorous measures is doubtless fully appreciated by our Government.—*Rich. Dispatch, 7th.*

NASHVILLE, Nov. 6th.—A dispatch to the N. Y. Times dated Washington, 31st Oct., says that the army of the Potomac will not go into Winter quarters within the present lines of entrenchments. No such purpose is entertained by the government and no such purpose is entertained by McClellan. Activity of preparation continues great. Lincoln has assured parties of a forward movement of the army having been determined upon.

The Tribune's dispatch says that the Navy Department recently ordered 500 more rifled cannon.

The Tribune admits the rumor of the absconding of Dupont's private Secretary, but says the report is unfounded, and adds that it has reason to believe that it was put in circulation by the enemy's government.

The steamship Arago arrived at New York on 31st Oct., brought 1,276 packages of arms, and 600 packages of equipments and clothing for Gen. Meigs—comprising complete arms, equipments and clothing for 12,000 men.

Fears of the Capture of Washington—Removal of the Public Archives.—Since the terrible reverse at Leesburg the Federals are much agitated about the safety of Washington, fearing the capture of their Capital as, perhaps, the next step of the Confederates. They are packing up, bag and baggage, and Old Abe may have occasion to call into requisition his famous "Scotch cap and military cloak" sooner than he expects. A New York paper says:

There was a rumor current in the city on Thursday that the public documents were being removed from Washington to Philadelphia. Whether the rumor had any foundation or not, we think the act advisable as a matter of precaution. The chances of battle are uncertain, and if the Confederates do actually give battle to our forces, the safety of the buildings in Washington is in imminent peril, whether the Confederates gain or lose the battle.

If we gain, and, through the casualties of the fight, the public documents are destroyed, we lose what cannot be restored; if they gain the day, and get possession of the treaties and other important State papers, the foreign powers are as likely as not to recognize the Confederates as the Government *de facto.*

THE YANKEE FLEET OFF PORT ROYAL.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 7.—The steamer Resolute, of the Confederate fleet, came up last night, to coal. She brought correct particulars of the operations at Port Royal up to the hour of her departure. It appears that the report of a Federal steamer being disabled, and another one being aground, is incorrect.

On Monday afternoon, Com. Tatnall, with his little fleet, went within a mile of the Federal squadron, and engaged them for nearly one hour, until they came within reach of the guns at Port Royal, when he retired, and allowed the latter to open on them. The engagement lasted until evening, with what result it is impossible at present to ascertain. The Commodore again sallied out to a point about three quarters of a mile from the enemy's fleet, when a fierce engagement of about forty minutes ensued. The enemy fired rifled shot and shell, which fell about us in great profusion. Two shots passed through the Savannah, without serious damage to the vessel, and nobody on board was injured.

Parties at Port Royal say that seven shots from our fleet took effect on the Federal vessels. The latter coming in closer, our fleet retired.

On yesterday all was quiet. It was reported, however, that the Federals were landing at Hunting Island.

About seven o'clock last night, firing was again heard at Port Royal.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 7—8 o'clock, P. M.—Seven Federal vessels passed the batteries at Bay Point this morning. After getting inside, they opened fire on Hilton Head The batteries at the latter point returned the fire. Several guns were dismounted on our batteries. The result to the Federal vessels is unknown The firing ceased at dark, but it is expected that the enemy will attempt a landing to-night, when warm work may be expected.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 7.—The Federal fleet have attacked Port Royal. A tremendous engagement has been going on between the fleet and batteries constantly since four o'clock this morning. General Ripley is commanding the batteries in person.

Dispatches which have been received here from Savannah represent the firing as terrific, never less than ten guns per minute—sometimes thirty. Rolling fire is occasionally heard as if from broadsides. The guns can even be heard from the South end of our city.

Every confidence is felt in the strength of our batteries. Intense anxiety and excitement prevail among our citizens.

LATER.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 7.—The engagement is still going on. Several of the enemy's war vessels have succeeded in passing our batteries, and are now inside of Port Royal harbor, *out of the reach of our batteries.* The transports are all still lying outside.

The enemy's guns were served with great efficiency and precision, while the guns of our batteries were manned with but little effect or accuracy.

Gen. Lee, late in command of the army in Western Virginia, has arrived to take command of the operations along the Southern Atlantic coast. He has left for Port Royal.

There is immense excitement here. Troops are hurrying to the scene of action.

The enemy will probably attempt to land soon. Our force is considered adequate to repulse them, should they attempt a landing.

Departure of Gen. Lee for Port Royal.—On Tuesday night General Robert E. Lee received orders to repair to Port Royal, South Carolina, and take command of the Confederate forces at that point, and on yesterday morning left the city in obedience thereto.—*Rich'd Examiner, 7th.*

CHARLESTON, Nov. 7.—Gen. Lee arrived this morning. Col. Clingman, with his North Carolina Regiment, has also arrived.

Eight vessels passed Charleston bar, this morning, bound southward.

THE STEAMER UNION.—Further accounts from the yankee steamer which ran aground near Fort Macon, represent the property that will be saved from the wreck as worth over $100,000 to the Confederates. Two engines, 800 blankets, 2 rifled 24-pounders, Sharp's rifles, cartridges, 11 horses, &c. The troops were busy getting out the stores. The following is a yankee account:—

Yankee Account.—Left Fortress Monroe Tuesday, Oct. 29, on board the U. S. Steam Transport Union. Had on board 64 horses, several bales of hay and about 100 bags of oats, 12 gun-carriages, several kegs of powder, 3,000 gallons of water, and somewhere in the neighborhood of 250 tons of coal, also 4 baggage wagons, several sets of harness, 2 rifled cannon, five or six barrels of whisky, several saddles, and provisions enough to last 15 days. On leaving Fortress Monroe the ships were formed into three distinct lines. Could not say for certain how many ships were engaged in the expedition—should think there was from 50 to 75. Kept in line through Tuesday; Wednesday afternoon it blew a gale, and we put back to Hatteras Inlet and anchored for the night. Thursday morning clear and pleasant, hauled anchor and proceeded in the southerly direction; at night was in sight of the whole fleet. Friday morning it blew a gale from the Southeast, lasting about 25 hours, carrying away fore-sail and main-sail. Saturday morning signaled the Pawnee, ship leaking and was ordered to put back. Got out of our way and went ashore about 13 miles South of Fort Macon.

JOHN R. FISHER,
Wagon Master 7th Regt. Conn. Vol.

Warlike.—Six Confederate steamers have just come up (Monday 1 p. m.,) and dropped anchor opposite the town. They look warlike, and doubtless are meditating some mischief. We do not know the number of men and guns they carry. The famous Fanny, Gen. Butler's flag ship at the attack on Hatteras, is among them. We hope she will never change hands again.

Washington (N. C.) Dispatch.

The Federal Fleet.—CHARLESTON, Nov. 6.—The morning papers state that Captain Morrell, of the Federal steamer transport Osceola, which was wrecked near Georgetown, arrived on yesterday. He reports that he was ordered at New York to take fifteen days provisions and follow the large vessels. The Osceola went ashore on Saturday and bilged. Captain Morrell thinks many of the fleet must have been lost or disabled.

Departure of the Bermuda.—The British steamer Bermuda, having laid in a cargo of 1,800 bales of cotton, dropped down the river four or five days ago to get ready for sea, and watch her chances. Saturday night last, about eight o'clock, she weighed anchor, proceeded down the stream, and finding all things favorable, made a clear and triumphant exit over the bar. She cleared for Havre. Three cheers for the "effective blockade."

Savannah Republican, 4th.

It is stated that the valuable cargo of the steamer Bermuda, which passed, some time ago, into Savannah, was all paid for in England before she left. The money was remitted from this side in June last.

The Hon. J. C. Breckinridge left yesterday for Kentucky. He has been appointed Brigadier General of the Confederate Army, and will be assigned to a brigade with General Albert S. Johnston.—*Richmond Examiner.*

A CARD FROM GEN. BEAUREGARD.

CENTREVILLE, VA.,
(*Within hearing of the Enemy's Guns.*)
November 3, 1861.

To the Editors of the Whig:—*Gentlemen:*—My attention has just been called to an unfortunate controversy now going on, relative to the publication of the synopsis of my Report of the Battle of Manassas. None can regret more than I do this publication, which was made without my knowledge or authority. The President is the sole judge of when, and what parts of, the Report of a Commanding Officer should be made public. I, individually, do not object to delaying its publication as long as the War Department shall think it proper and necessary for the success of our cause.

Meanwhile, I entreat my friends not to trouble themselves about refuting the slanders and calumnies aimed at me. Alcibiades, on a certain occasion, resorted to an extraordinary method to occupy the minds of his traducers: let, then, that synopsis answer the same purpose for me in this instance. If certain minds cannot understand the difference between *patriotism*, the highest civic virtue, and *office seeking*, the lowest crime occupation, I pity them from the bottom of my heart. Suffice it to say, that I prefer the respect and esteem of my countrymen, to the admiration and envy of the world. I hope for the sake of our cause and country, to be able, with the assistance of a kind Providence, to answer my calumniators with new victories over our national enemies; but I have nothing to ask of the country, the Government, or my friends, except to afford me all the aid they can, in the great struggle we are now engaged upon. I am not, and never expect or desire to be, a candidate for any civil office in the gift of the people or the Executive. The *acme* of my ambition, after having cast my mite in defence of our sacred cause, and assisted, to the best of my ability, in securing our rights and independence as a nation, is to retire into private life, my means then permitting—never again to leave my home, unless to fight anew the battles of my country.

Respectfully, your most obed't serv't:
G. T. BEAUREGARD

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Messrs Hale & Sons:—We would be glad to see the price of salt and beef in your paper, also of sugar and molasses. It appears that these as well as many minor things have been omitted recently. [Owing to the unsettled state of things.—OBS.] And while I call your attention to those items, if you will permit it I will speak of other things. As it has been well said, we are in a war of defence; our country is invaded, our rights as a free people threatened, and quite a large number of our sons and brothers are gone in defence of our common country; not one man or one establishment is safe unless defended by those who have parents, wives and children. While this is the case, much has been said and well said, in reference to oppression at the North by extortion. We would ask, what are our people doing? First, what are the tanners doing? Why they are charging the parents of those who have risked their lives to protect their interest and leave them at home happy with their families, ninety cents for tanning one pound of leather; they bought this leather in its raw state at from 5 to 12 cents per pound, and now make the father pay one dollar per pound to make shoes for his son in the army; and those children of poor parents who have volunteered to defend the tanner must suffer. I was told last week of a man in my county who went to a tannery and shoe shop to purchase two pair of coarse boots for his two sons in the army, and had to pay $20—$10 each. Will our public authorities allow this? If so will the people submit to it? Furthermore, men who have been fortunate in securing large lots of salt, now put such prices on it as to place it out of the reach of the great mass of our people, which will and is cutting short the quantity of pork from being made, which will be wonderfully needed. It is said that there is enough salt in the South for its consumption; then should not the governor of our State and the President of the Confederacy take this speculation in hand? Should not all classes of men and business suffer in proportion? Still further, the manufacturers of cotton and cotton goods have raised to an alarming price—something like giving seventy pounds of raw cotton out of one hundred to get thirty in thread. Cotton osnaburgs we learn are now raised to 20 cents per yard; and a neighbor just returned from Wilmington says that the merchants asked him $1 50 for a pair of cotton cards Now permit me to ask how is the poor class to be clothed, either at home or in the army? Call after call is made for the Ladies at home to give clothing to the volunteers, and how can this be done when the merchant sells those articles so high as to place them out of the reach of the poor? Our woolen factories are now selling such cloths as they used to sell at from 80 cents to $1 at $2; that too to be worn by our soldiers fighting for the defence of those factories. I ask should this be allowed? for one man to be compelled to fight for his country, bleed and die, and his family be brought to want, while his neighbor stays at home and grows rich? Why I heard a tanner say he was awfully afraid that the poor would have to go bare foot, and at the same time placing leather out of their reach. None of these things are fair and allowable. I recommend and advise all farmers to price their corn at $2 per bushel, wheat $2 50, pork 25 cents, so that all classes of people may get rich off this wicked and sinful war waged by the North on our rights

A FRIEND TO THE SOUTH.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CHAPEL HILL, N. C. Nov. 5, 1861.

Messrs. Editors:—The Faculty and Students of the University presented to Prof. Martin, Captain of Company G, 28th Reg't. N. C. Vol. a beautiful Navy Pistol, soon after he left us to go into camp. The following is the correspondence between Capt. Martin and the Committee appointed to request his acceptance of the present.

CHAPEL HILL, Oct 22, 1861.

Dear Sir:—A Pistol ordered from Richmond, Va., by the Faculty and Students of the University of N. C. has, doubtless, reached you before this.

We hope that you will accept it as a token of respect and esteem towards one for whom we entertain the highest regards as an Instructor, a Gentleman and a Soldier.

Most respectfully, yours.
JOHN A. CAMERON,
ROBT. PEEBLES,
JOHN M. JOHNSON,
THOS. NORWOOD,
} Com. of the Students.

CAMP OF THE 28th REG'T. N. C. VOLS.,
Wilmington, N. C. Oct. 26.

Messrs. Cameron, Peebles, Johnson and Norwood, Committee, &c.

Dear Sirs:—The Navy Pistol of which your note speaks was duly received. Please say for me to the Students of the University that I accept this handsome and most opportune present with the liveliest satisfaction, the more especially since it comes as an evidence "of respect and esteem" from those whose respect I have always tried to deserve, and whose esteem shall be a highly prized reward of my efforts in their behalf.

Allow me to thank you, Gentlemen, for the very complimentary terms with which you have conveyed the gift.

I beg always to remain, very sincerely yours,
W. J. MARTIN.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

LUMBERTON, N. C., Nov. 7, 1861.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons:—Please insert the following list of articles contributed through me by the Ladies of Sterling's Mills District, Robeson County, for the benefit of our suffering and needy soldiers now in camp for our protection, viz:—

Miss S L Williams 3 prs socks; Mrs Lee Floyd 1 blanket, 1 pr woolen socks; Mrs B Williams 2 blankets, 2 prs woolen socks, 2 pillow slips; Miss E J Williams 3 prs socks, 2 towels; Mrs David Sealy 1 pr socks; Miss Catharine Sealy 1 pr socks; Mrs Orpha Drake 2 blankets, 2 pr socks; Miss Amanda Williams 2 prs socks; Miss Annetta Williams 2 prs socks; Mrs G Williams 1 blanket, 1 pr socks; Mrs J C Lee 2 blankets, 5 prs socks; Mrs Frances B Floyd 1 blanket. All of which articles have been forwarded as directed.

REUBEN KING, Sheriff.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

☞ The box of blankets, &c., stated in [illegible] in Monday's Observer as sent by me to Chas. M. Bledsoe, at Raleigh, included articles received by Sheriff McNeill, and several committees throughout the county and town.

R. W. HARDIE.

Nov. 7.

SETTLEMENTS.

The subscribers will be glad to settle accounts due by or to them.

E. J. HALE & SONS.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 11, 1861.

A VICTORY AND A DISASTER.—The last mail brought an account of a glorious victory in Missouri. But it also brought disastrous intelligence from South Carolina. The enemy has captured the batteries at the entrance of the best harbor in that State. We know not whether to rejoice or to grieve over the two events. It will depend upon the use which the enemy may be able to make of his present advantage in South Carolina. If the Confederates run them into the water, as at Leesburg, all will be well. And we think this will be done, though possibly after hard fighting.

We refer to the particulars in other columns.

Of the glorious but hard-won victory at Belmont, the Richmond Whig says, "It will be attended by the happiest results in Kentucky, where a victory was much needed, to strike terror into the ranks of the conspirators and tories, and to give encouragement and enthusiasm to the patriots."

The Richmond Dispatch says,—

"To prevent operations against our batteries at Columbus, 2500 men were stationed across the Mississippi river, at Belmont, and it appears that the purpose of the enemy was to drive them from the position and occupy it, by which a strategic point of no small importance would have been gained. The Federal force therefore started from Cairo in gun-boats and transports, and approached to a point seven miles above Columbus, where a bend in the river afforded an opportunity for a stealthy landing Here they disembarked and marched down upon Belmont, and attacked Gen. Pillow; but notwithstanding the great disparity in numbers, they were held in check for two hours, until our boats crossed with reinforcements. From the advices thus far received, which were communicated to President Davis by telegraph from Columbus, the fight must have been obstinate on both sides; but, as in every previous engagement of any note, where the enemy had not the advantage of naval assistance, victory rewarded the exertions of the brave and gallant Southrons. This victory is important, not only from the moral effect of such an event, but in the complete overthrow of the enemy's plans of opening a passage down the river towards Memphis.

Gen. Grant, who is reported killed, was one of the most prominent officers in the Federal army.

Of the disaster at Port Royal the Whig says:—

"We have been prepared to hear that landings had been effected and local advantages gained by the huge fleet sent thither by Lincoln, but that any serious injury will be done, or any end gained at all commensurate with the immense outlay they have made, we do not for a moment expect. The expedition, in all material respects, will prove a failure. It will produce no dispersion of the forces in Virginia, which is one of its principal objects. It will open no port from which a bale of cotton will go to sea, which was another leading expectation. And it will find no Union men to be protected and encouraged by its presence, which is another pretended object. The troops landed will not dare attempt incursions of any extent into the country, nor will they be permitted to remain on shore, even in entrenchments, longer than is necessary to rally the willing and brave men of each State invaded."

And the Dispatch says,—

"We do not see that the enemy is likely to gain any more advantages there than at Hatteras, which are about equivalent to nothing."

P. S. The Postmaster at Raleigh writes to the Postmaster here, that a report has come down from Goldsborough that the yankees had taken 5000 Confederate troops at Port Royal. He adds that the report is not credited at Raleigh; nor do we credit it.

HOW THIS WORLD IS GIVEN TO LYING.—On Thursday we copied from the Richmond papers the telegraphic dispatches of a great fight going on at Port Royal on Tuesday, between our batteries and steamers and the Federal fleet, in which one Federal steamer had been disabled and towed off, and another was ashore and disabled, with Com. Tattnall hoping to capture her. When all this was shown to be a humbug by the mail on Friday, a friend remarked that he had ceased to believe even in the sailing of the yankee fleet. It certainly is amazing that so many fabrications are telegraphed over the country. Let the South leave that kind of business to the yankees, as one in which it is not worth while to contend for victory. If we don't take care, people will not believe any thing but what they see themselves.

THE ELECTION.—Five of the members of Congress from North Carolina have been elected without opposition, viz: Hon. W. N. H. Smith from the 1st District, R. R. Bridgers, from the 2d, Thos. D. McDowell from the 4th, Wm. Lander from the 8th, and Col. B. S. Gaither from the 9th. We have not full returns from any other District. It is supposed, however, that Hon. A. H. Arrington is elected in the 5th District over Josiah Turner Jr and Hon. A. W. Venable.

Cumberland county gave McDowell, for Congress, 912 votes, scattering 33; Harnett, McDowell 366; Richmond, McDowell 300.

THIRD DISTRICT.

	Kenan.	Faison.	Koonce.	Thomas.	Thompson.
Duplin,	895	322	9	2	1

FIFTH DISTRICT.

	Arrington.	Turner.	Venable.
Granville,	686	497	50
Franklin,	659	86	28

SIXTH DISTRICT.

	Dick.	McLean.
Guilford,	666	345
Randolph,	435	485

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

	Ashe.	Christian.	Waddell.	Headen.
Moore,	238	368	105	35
Randolph,	270	345	130	18

For the Presidential Ticket, our returns are very meagre.

	Graham Ticket.	Rodman Ticket.
Cumberland,	632	391
Harnett, (2 precincts,)	54	14
Randolph,	525	185
Granville,	869	577
Forsyth,	162	414
Richmond,	61	263
Duplin,	20	1164
New Hanover,	10	1122
Wake,	1003	559

AN UNJUST ACCUSATION.—We learn that a story is circulated in the up country, (perhaps to excuse extortion there,) that salt is selling in Fayetteville at $15 a sack. We are authorised to state that this is not true. None has been sold here higher than $10, whilst one house, which has had the chief supply, has been and is now selling at $9. We are informed that this house is giving from $20 to $30 a week by selling salt in small quantities, to the poorer people, at so low a price as produces only about $5 40 a sack, when they well know that they could sell every sack they have at $9. And further, that they have never turned away any one who had no money, but have supplied them gratuitously. This house is Messrs. Ray & Pearce.

Until very lately $5 was the price in this town, while the article was then selling elsewhere at $7 and upwards, as it is now selling at Petersburg and Charleston at $12 to $15, and at Wilmington, at $9 to $10.

We learn that there are only about 300 sacks in town, in the face of which scant supply, the house alluded to above is still selling at $9.

Perhaps it may relieve some of the feeling on this subject of salt to state, that the additional price, at $8 a bushel instead of 50 cents, adds *just three-eighths of a cent*, and *no more*, to the cost of saving a pound of pork. We understand it to be a well known fact, that from five to six pecks of salt are required to cure 1000 lbs. of pork—say six pecks. At the old price of $1 50 a sack, this cost 75 cents. At the present price it costs $4 50. Difference $3 75, or ¾ of a cent a lb. Bacon has risen 10 or 12½ cents a lb. Let the pork raiser be encouraged—he is not ruined yet.

FROM YORKTOWN.—A letter of the 7th informs us that four companies of the 1st Regiment were to leave for home on the 8th, four more (including ours) on the 9th, and so on.

How is It.—The small amount of cotton demanded by the Factories of the South, together with the blockade, keeps down the article to a low figure. The Factories at the South are now paying from 8 to 10 cents for cotton, and yet they are demanding nearly 100 per cent. advance upon former prices for their goods. Is this right? The necessities of the people create their demand for them, and these corporations taking the advantage of this *necessity* are putting almost a double price upon their fabrics. What better is this than note shaving, in its worst form, or demanding usurious interest?—*Raleigh Standard.*

Perhaps the Standard might state the matter in a different form. Thus: No cotton goods can be brought to the South from the North or from Europe. There are not factories enough at the South to supply the demand for these goods. Consequently people who want them offer high prices to get them. This is no supposed case—it is fact and experience. It is not many days since a Virginia house wrote to a factory in this place offering 12 cents a yard for 50 or 100 bales of sheetings, a price actually higher than the factory had expected or had asked. Now what would the Standard have done, or expect the factory to do? Reject the offer and sell the sheetings at 11 cents, or 10 cents, or 9 cents, and thus let the Virginian realize the higher market price? Hardly. We think it may fairly be said, that the factories do not put a price on their goods, but that they are thrown upon the market to sell for what they will bring, and that is, generally, what they bring elsewhere, in Georgia, Virginia, &c., a large proportion of the products of the factories in North Carolina being sold out of the State. This was particularly the case as long as the inferior but more showy Northern cotton goods could come here. Then, the factories here, which made an honest article, had to send their productions to the North and pay about 10 per cent. in commissions and other charges, to Northern commission houses to sell them; which 10 per cent. by the way, became 15 or 20 when the failures and cheateries of those houses were added. In the mean time, the State was flooded with inferior Northern goods.

Again: For ten years past there has not been, we presume, a cotton factory in the State that would have sold for more than one half its cost. Stock in the very best among them has been difficult of sale at 50 per cent. of its cash cost. Others have failed and been sold at a third and a fourth of the cost. Every one familiar with their affairs knows, that they have occasionally worked, for weeks and months at a time, at a positive loss, knowing beforehand that there would be a loss, being unwilling either to throw their workmen out of employment or to allow their machinery to rust. And this depression of their business will fall upon them again just so soon as the blockade is removed or peace restored. Having paid a high price for cotton at such times, to spin and weave into cloth that they knew would be sold at a loss because the market was glutted and nobody would give them a profitable price, should they now continue to sell their goods at the same low price, when goods are scarce and merchants in Virginia offer them a high price?

It is proper to add, that the factories in this town (seven in number,) pay higher prices for cotton than we find quoted in any market in the Southern Confederacy, from Richmond to New Orleans, according to quality. Also, that the rise in price of domestics has not been near 100 per cent., as the Standard supposes, but just 50 per cent—about as great a rise in price as pork and flour have experienced, and not near so great as the rise of bacon. And further, that orders which cannot be filled are flowing in upon the factories daily and repeatedly every day.

Since the above was in type, we find in the Wilmington Journal a long article, contending, that at the conclusion of peace the yankees must be put upon the footing of "the most favored nations," in our trading and other relations with them. We are free to say that such is not our expectation or desire. We hope and believe that our relations with those who have outraged every right and feeling, political and social, of the South, will be put upon the footing of the *least* favored nations.

But, as relating to the subject we have discussed above, we copy the following paragraphs from the Journal's article:

"We want to warn our people, especially our manufacturers, against basing any very extravagant calculations upon exclusions and prohibitions against Yankee goods after the war is over and peace has been declared. There is no doubt that a Connecticut label will be rather unpopular, and a nasal accent cease to be admired; but on the other hand, let us ask in all sincerity if the manufacturers at the South are exactly laying up for themselves such a store of popularity as would induce the people through their representatives, to exclude the manufactures of *anybody* on their account or for their benefit? When the non-manufacturer finds the price of goods double and treble, and knows that the cost of production is little, if anything, higher than it formerly was, he is not able to get up much enthusiasm, and may be pardoned if he happens to think that shaving and speculation is not all confined to the north side of Mason and Dixon's Line.

"The Richmond Dispatch a few days since referred to this matter in pretty strong terms. The caption of its article is pregnant with meaning, "War speculations the probable cause of Ruin to Southern Manufactures." It will tend to make people anxious to escape at the earliest moment from the "patriotic" clutches of the 'army worms,' and believe us, if things go on much longer, people will be more inclined to discriminate against, than in favor of those who as the Dispatch says are making the very name of Southern manufactures the synonym of extortion."

The Journal's warning, we presume, is totally needless. As the Southern manufacturers have never heretofore asked or received any favors from the State or general governments, or the public, it is not likely that they will ask any hereafter. They have not even received common justice, for look at the Journal's shameful attempt to create a prejudice against them by the misstatement that the price of their goods is double and treble—an assertion that cannot be sustained, and which a little inquiry would have shown to be incorrect. But why does the Journal single out the manufacturers? Why not include in its warning the farmer's bacon, and pork, and lard, and flour, and the merchant's sugar and salt? It might not be *popular* or *politic* to do so, for these are large classes, whom it might not be prudent to offend; but it would be at least as *just*. For whilst the Journal makes the unfounded charge against the manufacturers of doubling and trebling their prices, it might have found in Wilmington, at its very door, those who sell salt, an article of more indispensable necessity, at *ten times* what they formerly asked. Why does not the Journal denounce them? For ourselves, we think it exceedingly fortunate that the South has a few manufacturing establishments at such a time as this—what would she have done without them?

We suppose, that when the war ends, and our ports are thrown open to the entrance of foreign goods, Southern manufactured goods will fall largely in price, along with salt and sugar, and bacon, and pork, and lard, and flour, and leather, and a thousand other things which have risen in price in accordance with the great laws of demand and supply. Let those look out who may have on hand large stocks of high priced articles at that time. The conclusion of peace in 1815 ruined many a merchant and speculator, who found their high prices obliterated by the sudden influx of an abundance of cheap foreign goods.

The Wise Legion.—A portion of this celebrated corps is expected to pass through Petersburg on Monday, en route for North Carolina.—*Pet. Express, 9th.*

We hope not. If any troops are removed from the severe hardships of the campaign in Western Virginia, it should not be the Virginia mountaineers, but the North Carolinians from the lowlands, who have suffered and are still suffering so much by sickness there. But why bring the Wise Legion here, and almost on the same day carry off from Goldsborough to Virginia 1800 Georgians who had been posted at Goldsborough to resist the enemy at any point where they might attempt to land in this State? We see that those Georgians went back to Virginia on Friday last.

THE STATE CONVENTION.—This body will meet according to adjournment, on Monday next the 18th inst. The Greensboro' Patriot and Salem Press hope that it will abolish the present Legislature. We, hope not. The Legislature has adjourned, not to meet again, and it may fairly be allowed to be forgotten, so far as that may be to a body that deliberately passed a most evil and iniquitous law, which the Supreme Court had just pronounced a violation of the Constitution which the members of the Legislature had sworn to support.

THE YANKEE FLEET.—It is surprising that we receive no definite information of the number of the fleet which is off Port Royal. It has been reported in the eastern part of this State that the Great Republic, the largest ship of the fleet, four-masted, and measuring 2356 tons, was ashore near Hatteras; but the report is not confirmed, so far. She is said to have had 1000 horses on board. At Washington city, on the 3d inst., it was reported that 18 of the fleet had been wrecked; but there appears to have been no information at all on which the report was founded.

During yesterday a good deal of excitement pervaded our community, owing to the arrest of a highly respectable private citizen by a file of soldiers acting under military authority. As the military has not superseded the civil power, nor our legal officers proved either inefficient or unfaithful, it is natural that a sensitive jealousy should exist in reference to any interference of the military arm with what is alleged to be strictly within the exclusive jurisdiction of the civil authority. We have no doubt the whole matter will be fully and satisfactorily investigated, as indeed it is due to all parties that it should be. In the meantime we forbear any more particular reference to names and circumstances, being unwilling to add to any existing excitement, or to run the risk of doing injustice by commenting upon facts with which we are not perfectly familiar.

Wilmington Journal, 7th.

We are amazed to hear that the military arrested a private citizen for striking an officer who insulted him. We hope that ample redress will be made for such an outrage, which may be tolerated under Lincoln, but not here.

A LIBERAL PATRIOT.—In the Washington (N. C.) Dispatch we find thanks returned to Mr. Perkins, who resides near Pactolus, Pitt county, for kindly entertaining 200 horses and 170 men, free of charge, on their route from Granville county to Washington. This was doing things on a liberal scale.

SHIPMENT OF COTTON.—We rejoice to see that the Georgians have sent a load of 1800 bales of cotton to Liverpool in the British steamer Bermuda, the same which ran the blockade some weeks ago and brought in such a valuable cargo of military stores. We had feared, from the tone of the Southern papers, that they would refuse to allow England to have any cotton, so as to force a recognition of the Confederacy. Such a policy would be calculated to make England our enemy, and therefore we are glad to see it practically repudiated on the very first opportunity.

THIRTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.—This regiment has been organized by the election of the following Field Officers: James Sinclair, Colonel; —— Creighton, Lieut. Col.; —— Pettway, Major.

STATE EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.—The citizens of Greensborough have held a meeting, and appointed Messrs. J. D. Campbell, T. M. Jones, Richard Sterling, W. D. Trotter, J. W. Albright, and C. G. Yates, a committee to receive and provide for the entertainment of members of this Association, at its annual meeting in that town on the 19th inst.

DARING ROBBERY.—On Thursday night last, the store of Ezekiel M. King, at Rome, on the East side of the river, adjoining the Clarendon Bridge, was entered and robbed of at least $150 worth of dry goods, groceries, &c., and doubtless much more that he cannot miss. The doors and windows were bored into in six different places, and a door and window broken down. As Mr. King is a blind man, the misfortune is a severe one to him.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—On the 26th Oct., at his Grand-father's, near the Rowan Mills, George G. Graham, a member of Capt. Audrews' Cavalry.

At the residence of his father, near Middleton, N. C., on the 4th ult., of Typhoid Fever, Sergeant Robert Jennette, Company B, 33d Regiment N. C. Troops.

On the 4th inst., at Camp Gaston, below Newbern, R. Henry Lindsay, son of Jed. H. Lindsay, Esq., of Greensboro', aged 23 years, a member of the cavalry company commanded by Capt. P. G. Evans.

WATER PROOF OVER-CLOTHES FOR SOLDIERS.—We know that an incalculable amount of comfort was derived by some of our Fayetteville volunteers on the Peninsula, from a coat, overalls and gaiters, of the water-proof cloth spoken of in the annexed communication from a lady:—

Every one must see the absolute necessity of water-proof over-coats for our soldiers; especially in Winter, when their *wet clothes* are constantly liable *to freeze to their skin.* It is said that 50,000 British troops in the Crimean war, died from the effects of wet and cold. What is to hinder our brave defenders from sharing the same fate? Therefore, believing that every lady will take a pleasure in devoting a few days and a few dollars to this *sacred* object—it is proposed that each one contribute one or more sacques or cloaks *with lined hoods*, ready dipped in the water-proof solution (made of alum and sugar of lead) and send them in to the Association during the present week. The case is urgent; life and death, and our *own safety*, are concerned in it, and *every day is important.* Also add to this one or more under flannels—new or old—and also ginger and pepper, and a cake of mutton suet in small *coarse* bags, with strings to hang up in the tents. Let every one make up her own bundle, labelled with her own name, to be sent on as speedily as possible. This will be the most speedy way of accomplishing an object in which all are *equally* interested.

BLANKETS AND SOCKS FOR THE SOLDIERS.

Miss Jennet Ray, 1 blanket; Miss Sarah Ray, 1 quilt; Miss Sarah A Colburn, 1 quilt, 1 sheet, 2 pillow cases; Mrs L H Godwin, 5 prs wool socks; Miss Polina A Godwin, (aged 7 years. 7 months,) 1 pr wool socks, knit by herself; Mrs Neil Priest, Jr, 1 blanket; Mrs Margaret Priest, 1 blanket. 2 prs socks; Miss Flora Priest, 2 prs socks; Miss Catharine McArthur, 3 prs socks; Mrs Daniel McNatt, 3 blankets, 3 sheets, 2 prs drawers, 3 towels, 12 prs socks. HECTOR McNEILL, Sheriff.

ROLL OF CAPTAIN WOOTEN'S COMPANY.

OFFICERS.

Rob't Wooten, Captain.
John D. Callais, 1st Lieutenant.
R. F. Eppes, 2d "
Wm. H. Massey, 3d "
John F. McDonald, 1st Sergeant.
L. A. Nixon, 2d "
David Bone, 3d "
E. A. Canaday, 4th "

PRIVATES.

Goodman Arnett, Wm A Arnett, Arthur Brown, Jas P Barnes, Josiah Baldwin, John T Brock, Bart A Bryant, T G Boles, A J Biggs, John Bradshaw, Jesse Bradshaw, John W Baxley, Simeon B Baxley, James Bailey, Wm Carter, Hewy Colcut, J W Carver, J E Carver, Barney Carter, James Chappell, Wm L Callais, Jas R Carter, Wm Carroll, Jas R Coar, Joshua Carmon, Jonathan Deal, Abel Deal, Duncan K Deuson, Jno D Davis, F F Faircloth, J W Faircloth, John Flaherty, John Guin, James Gardner, Wm Goodrick, G C Gay, Jos A Griffin, D J Hair, Hardy Hall, John Henly, Geo Hughes, A M Hair, Nathan Hair, J R Hilliard, Mason Howard, Duncan Johnson, Wm C Jackson, Chester Lovett, Moses Lewis, Jacob Lifer, James Langhley, Wm C Marsh, Lewis H Moore, A S Murdoch, W J Mitchell, Wm H McDonald, Arch'd McLeod, John F McLeod, John McNatt, Wm L Perry, Wm Pool, Jas R Powers, R J Prescott, John J Phillips, James Price, Duncan B Phillips, Jesse E Reynolds, Mat J Reynolds, James Roberts, Andrew Reynolds, A D Singletary, D J Sterling, Nathan Strickland, Elijah Shepherd, Jas Stone, Mallett Sikes, William F Williford, Young A West.

More Liberality.—We received yesterday, says the Richmond Examiner, the following letter. Truly, the noble town of Fayetteville, in the "Old North State," deserves all credit:—

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Nov. 5, 1861.

Mr. R. F. Walker, Manager Richmond Examiner:

Dear Sir: You will please acknowledge the receipt of twenty dollars from Mr. Chs. T. Haigh, of this town, for the benefit of the First Maryland Regiment, and oblige, yours, respectfully, W. C. TROY.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

WASHINGTON, N. C., Nov'r 6.

Editors Observer: All is excitement here. The militia have been called out, and great is the fluttering consequent thereon. The sound of the drum and fife are heard, and the military may be seen, at nearly all hours of the day.

On Monday afternoon, six Confederate steamers (including the celebrated "Fanny") came up, and remained here until last night, when another came up, with intelligence that one of Lincoln's war steamers was aground near Ocracoke Inlet. During the silent hours of the night the entire fleet left this port, and this morning not a vestige of said fleet could be seen. The wind has been blowing a gale all day from the west, which will keep the Federals from rendering any assistance, in case our fleet got there before Old Abe's warriors got her off. It is likely we shall hear something to-morrow from the expedition, and if so, I will inform you as soon as I get *reliable* information.

Three members of the Georgia Regiment have died since I have been here. By the way, of all the sober, moral, well behaved men I ever saw, this Regiment takes the lead. Col. McMillan is a real praying christian; the Lieut. Col. is strictly moral, and the Major (a son of the Col.) is a member of the same Church with his father. I have not seen a member of this regiment drunk, or heard an oath from one of them, since here I have been. The people of Washington feel safe with such a body of men near them.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

ROCKINGHAM, RICHMOND Co., Nov'r 5.

Messrs. Hale: Our community was thrown into considerable excitement by an order from Gen. Anderson for the 51st Regiment N. C. Militia to shoulder their shooting-irons and report themselves at Wilmington as soon as possible. Our troubles appear to thicken and times are perilous, but our men are eager to advance to the defence of our coast. Our brave countrywomen too have done every thing in their power to get the men ready. We leave Rockingham to-day, under the command of Col. O. H. Dockery, Lieut. Col. James R. Powell, and Maj. S. M. Ingram, for the seat of war. No one can imagine how afflicting it is to see those brave citizen-soldiers taking their leave of their friends. Hundreds had assembled to bid them farewell. Here were wives bidding adieu to the fond partners of their bosoms, daughters with their fathers, sisters waving a farewell to their beloved brothers and those endeared to them by the most tender ties. Though their hearts were sad within them, they would not have them tarry when their country calls. Here were fathers parting with their sons, giving them probably their last benediction. Brothers and friends were here, parting with the associates of their youth and resigning them to the mercies of the God of battles. As we bid each other adieu our hearts swelled within us. Notwithstanding all these affecting scenes, our brave men left with light and buoyant spirits, amid the farewell shouts of admiring friends and the waving of handkerchiefs by the fairer portion of the assembly. They went with buoyant spirits to the field where glory awaits them; and their privations, their pains and their suffering should find sympathy in the bosom of every lover of his country.

PHILO.

We learn from the Wilmington Journal, that, by order of Gen. Anderson, the regiment was disbanded at Trollinger's.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

FROM THE MOORE'S CREEK RIFLE GUARDS.

CAMP OF 18TH REG'T N. C. VOLUNTEERS,
Camp Wyatt, N. C., Nov. 1.

Messrs. Editors:—Believing that you are willing at any time to hear from these quarters, I seize the opportunity of a spare moment to give you some idea of our situation and welfare. Our position at present reminds us of the poet's lines,

"Lo! on a narrow neck of land
Between two rolling seas we stand."

For while we may be watching some scudding sail away to the right on the river, the dashing waves of the mighty Atlantic come thundering along on the left like the approach of a terrific tempest. We have been looking for a brush with the enemy since the intelligence that Lincoln's fleet had sailed southward, and during the still watches of last night heavy firing was heard in the direction of Zeke's Island, and it was thought the attack was made indeed, consequently, it was the cause of a "long roll" in our camp, and the men emerged from their sleeping apartments eager for the combat; but the firing soon ceased and things becoming quiet they were ordered back to their quarters murmuring that they were disappointed in giving the enemy a blow. We have not yet understood the cause of the firing.

There are — companies at this place including Capt. Grisham's Company of Flying Artillery from Mississippi. There are other troops in the immediate vicinity. All seem confident now that we shall be able to repel any attack the enemy may make, but such confidence we owe to the precautions taken since the capture of Hatteras. There are masked batteries erected along the coast, and with which yankees have never desired to make acquaintance.

The health of our camp is rapidly improving, there being a decrease of about fifty on our sick list as I am told by our regimental surgeon, but we think they owe this to the change of the weather as well as becoming habituated to the climate, rather than to medical treatment.

We should all like to get home to our pleasant firesides where the smiles of loved ones might greet us once more, but yet, while we are debarred from these pleasures, it is very consoling to witness the manifestations of kindness, and especially of our lady friends of Moore's Creek. A large box of clothing directed to our company a few days ago, consisting of blankets, comforts, woolen socks, pants and many other articles necessary to the comfort of the soldiers, proved to be from the Soldiers' Aid Society of Moore's Creek, all of which was made up at their own expense. Nor do they stop at this, but we understand they are still carrying on the good work. A lady friend has furnished us with the names of the officers which deserve to be written indelibly in the book of our memory. They are the following: Mrs Dr. J. F. Simpson, President; Mrs. Ella Seawell, Vice President; Miss Mag. A. Alderman and Miss Eliza McAusley, Secretaries; Miss Lavina J. Alderman, Treasurer.

Many liberal donations have been made and the patriotic citizens of Moore's Creek are sacrificing the luxuries of life to promote the comfort of those who have forsaken warm fire-sides and warm friends to fight for their country's freedom.

VIRGILIUS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CAMP BURGWYN, BOGUE ISLAND, Nov 8, 1861.

Messrs. Editors:—Please permit me, through the Observer, to return the thanks of the "Moore County Independents," to our friends of Carthage, for the very valuable articles of clothing, which were received at a time when really needed. But a short time since we let it be known, that most of our Company would soon need shoes, socks, blankets, and almost every other article of clothing; already have the Ladies of the "Aid Society" recently formed at Carthage, responded nobly to the call. Such contributions, coming from such a source, coming too at the proper time, cannot fail to inspire our brave boys with double zeal, to defend the rights of such worthy friends. We feel now, that we have left friends behind, for whom we ought and will cheerfully face danger. All praise to the Ladies of Carthage and vicinity!

JAS. D McIVER,
Lieut. Co. H. 26th Reg't N. C. Vols.

DIVIDEND.—The Bank of North Carolina has declared a dividend of 3 per cent.

Col. Clingman's Begiment has arrived in Charleston and is spoken of in the highest terms. It is certainly a splendid body of men.

Captain Moore's battery of mounted artillery is there by this time, we have no doubt. Like Clingman's regiment, they will unquestionably do credit to the Old North State.

Yesterday the Eighth Regiment, Col. Radcliff, came up to town, having been relieved at the post they had so long and faithfully occupied, by the Thirtieth Regiment under the command of Col. Parker. We were pleased to notice that the men generally looked not only well but hearty and robust; more so, we think, than they did when they went down.—*Wilmington Journal.*

[We learn that the 8th has followed Col. Clingman's to South Carolina.

Dr. J. A. Lindsay Arrested.—We regret to learn that our townsman, Surgeon James A. Lindsay, late of U. S. Steamer Saratoga, has been arrested and sent to Fort Lafayette. Dr. Lindsay has been on board the Saratoga for more than twelve months, off the coast of Africa ever since the present troubles began, and resigned as soon as he learned the state of the country. Several Southern gentlemen were aboard the Saratoga and were all arrested as soon as landed at New York.

Greensborough Times.

Large Cannon.—On Thursday last, a rifle cannon weighing 14,750 pounds, passed through this town on its way to Washington. It was brought here by Railroad, and proceeded by flat boat down the river. It looks as if it might prove to be an ugly customer, if sent on to Hatteras.—*Tarboro' Southerner.*

Very Handsome.—Gen. J. R. Anderson, in command at Wilmington, (says the South Carolinian,) in anticipation of our receiving a visit from Lincoln's fleet, has gallantly offered South Carolina five thousand men to assist in repelling the invader.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

Another Glorious Victory.

COLUMBUS, Ky., Nov. 7.—A fight began at 11 o'clock on yesterday at Belmont, opposite to Columbus, and lasted until five o'clock in the afternoon. Gen. Pillow, with Tappan's, Wright's, Pickett's and Russell's Regiments, numbering 2,500 men, was attacked by 8,000 Federal troops under Generals Grant, McClernand and Henford. Until one o'clock, there were many alternations of successes and reverses. Our forces were then reinforced by Walker's, Cursol's, and Meek's Regiments, when Gen. Pillow ordered a flank movement, which was made and supported by Smith's and Wright's Regiments, under the immediate command of Gen. Polk. The enemy fled, and were pursued to their gun-boats. It was a complete rout. The roads were filled for seven miles with the dead and wounded, with guns, ammunition, knapsacks, &c. &c. The gun-boats were attacked by our sharp-shooters, when their cables were cut, and the Federals made a precipitate embarkation. Watson's battery is immortalized. It was captured after a furious defence, and subsequently retaken by our troops. Our loss is heavy, but much less than that of the Federals. We have 90 prisoners. The enemy's loss is from 400 to 500. Gen. Grant is reported killed. We recaptured nearly all our men who had been taken prisoners.

[The "Watson Battery" spoken of so handsomely above was mentioned in the New Orleans Bee, at the time of its organization, as follows:—

Mr. A. C. Watson, a planter of the parish of Tensas, whose disinterested patriotism and liberality can never be forgotten by our people, determined to raise and equip a company of flying artillery not to be excelled by any in this country, and gloriously has he succeeded thus far. The battery, consisting of four rifled six-pounders and two twelve pounder howitzers, all splendid bronze pieces, with carriages, caissons and appointments complete, was made to order by Mr. Edmund J. Ivens in the most superior style and elegantly finished, without regard to cost. The harness was likewise made in this city, in the best possible manner, and Mr. Watson has collected the finest horses suited to the work to be found in the State. Equipments and every thing needed to make the corps as well furnished as any other in the world have all been obtained by Mr. Watson, at his private expense, so that we were not surprised to learn, on good authority, that he has expended nearly fifty thousand dollars.

His patriotic efforts have been seconded as they deserved to be by the prompt response of ninety gallant spirits, all young gentlemen of the first standing in our city, and representing the very flower of our chivalrous Creole population. Maj. Beltzhoover, formerly of the U. S. army, and Major of the First Louisiana Artillery, has resigned his high command to take the captaincy of this picked body of artillerists. The First Lieutenant, L. A. Bursley, is a West Point graduate, a gentleman highly qualified for the position. The second Lieutenant, Mr. A. C. Cage, is a thorough soldier, who distinguished himself in the storming of Monterey. The Second Lieutenant Junior is Mr. Ernest A. Toledano, a member of the Washington Artillery, who served with honor in the actions of the 16th and 21st ult. Mr. Watson himself has entered the ranks, desiring no office, no honor, nothing but the satisfaction of seeing the corps he has created do efficient service in the cause of the South.]

BATTERIES ABANDONED ON SAVANNAH RIVER.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 8.—Forts Walker and Bay Point batteries were abandoned on yesterday afternoon after a terrible contest, in which we lost twelve killed and forty wounded. Our troops retreated after exhausting all our ammunition. We lost no prisoners. All of our guns were lost on the forts, and the Federal flag is now flying over our forts.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 8, P. M.—The steamer Sampson has arrived here from Port Royal with the wounded. The engagement yesterday was between Fort Walker and Bay Point Batteries, against the fifteen vessels inside and several outside. 200 men were at Fort Walker, and 1300 outside on Hilton Head.

The steamship Minnesota was the first vessel to enter, and was followed rapidly by others. The attack was from three sides, and after the second round from the fleet, the principal gun in our battery was dismounted.

The engagement lasted five hours, and all the guns on the fort were dismounted, except two. As the forts were no longer tenable, the two remaining guns were dismounted and the magazine arranged to be blown up when the enemy entered. The total loss of the Confederates was about 100. Gen. Drayton's aid was shot from his horse, and Gen. Drayton was slightly wounded.

News from the Upper Potomac.—Friday Gen. Stone sent a flag of truce to Gen. Evans, at Leesburg, to know what disposition had been made of the National prisoners taken at Ball's Bluff, and those left dead on the field. The latter replied that the prisoners were quartered in a tobacco Warehouse at Richmond, and the dead were properly interred; that he would immediately communicate with the Confederate Government in relation to an exchange of prisoners.

The Battle of Leesburg.—BOSTON, Oct. 31.—Lieut. Col. Palfrey, who commanded the 20th Massachusetts Regiment at Leesburg, in his official reports to the Governor of Massachusetts, of the Leesburg affair, states that the loss of the Regiment was about 50 per cent. The officers engaged were 22 and only nine are safe—the number of privates engaged were 328, and the killed, wounded and missing, 147.

DIED,

At Carolina City, on the 23d of Oct'r, ROBERT W. GOLDSTON, Esq., Postmaster at Prosperity, Moore county, in the 36th year of his age. He was a volunteer in Capt. Martin's company—a Lieutenant—and on joining the Regiment was appointed Commissary of the 26th Regiment of N. C. Volunteers. He was acting in discharge of those duties when attacked with fever, and being of a frail and delicate constitution, fell a victim to its ravages. He died from home; had not a near or dear relative to console him on the bed of affliction, and his sickness was unknown to his friends until they heard of his death. He died as he had always lived, like a man,—in defence of his country, and bowed in humble submission to the will of Heaven. He has left a devoted wife, an aged father, two brothers and four sisters, and a numerous train of relatives and friends, to mourn his loss; but we mourn not as those who have no hope, for we confidently believe that our loss is his eternal gain. He was a consistent member of the Methodist Church, and died in full faith of a blissful immortality beyond the grave. He was a kind and affectionate husband, a devoted son, a good master, a kind neighbor, and was loved and respected by all who knew him. He has not left an enemy behind. The poor in his neighborhood have lost a friend, who was always ready and willing to help in time of need. His remains were sent home to the family burial ground, accompanied by Lt. C. Dowd, E. S. Cagle and A. B. Marsh. COM.

Raleigh Standard please copy.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Nov. 11.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—Receipts light; sales to-day at 24 cts.
Beeswax 20 cts.
Candles—Fayetteville mould 25 to 30; market very bare of Sperm and Adamantine.
Coffee—Rio 40; no other kinds to be had.
Cotton—Ready sales are made at 9 cts.
Cotton Bagging—Stock light; worth 30 cts.
Cotton Yarn—Factory prices 21 cts. pr lb. for all Nos.
Brown Sheetings, 12 to 12½ by the bale.
Osnaburgs 12½. Feathers 40 to 45.
Flour—Family 7 90 to $8; Super 6 75 to 7 75.
Grain—Corn 60; Rye 1 25; Oats 40; Peas 65.
Hides—Dry 12½ to 15; green 6 to 7.
Nails—Supply on hand very small; worth $10 to 12 50 per keg. Iron—Swedes 7½; American 6 to 7.
Lard 23 to 24.
Molasses—Stock nearly exhausted; selling at 65 cts.
Salt—Liverpool per sack, $9 to $10.
Shot—3 25 per bag.
Spirits—Peach Brandy, 1 50; N. C. Apple, 1 25; N. C. Whiskey, 1 10. Quantity on hand light and in demand.
Sugars—New Orleans, 16 to 17½; coffee 18 to 20.
Tallow—15.
Wool—Unwashed, 25 to 30
Spirits Turpentine—17½ per gallon.

Corrected by PEMBERTON & SLOAN.

At Wilmington, Bacon 22 to 24, hams 24 to 25; Rio Coffee retailed at 45 to 50; Corn 62½; Flour 7 50 to 7 75 for Super; Lard 25; Molasses scarce at 60; Rice 3 to 3½; Sugar 14 to 16 for brown, 16 to 18 for clarified. Salt $9 to $10; Tallow 12½ to 15.

TO TRAVELLERS.

CONNECTION BETWEEN

Wadesboro' and the W. C. & R. Railroad, at Trollinger's Depot.

THE Subscriber having placed comfortable Coaches, with GOOD HORSES and CAREFUL DRIVERS, on the route between Wadesboro' (via Rockingham) and the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad, at Trollinger's Depot, is prepared to carry passengers, *and light packages*, between those points. Until further notice, the following schedule will be observed:

Leave the Railroad, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAYS, after the arrival of the train from Wilmington, and reach Wadesboro' next morning at 10 o'clock.

Leave Wadesboro' TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAYS at 1 o'clock P. M., and connect with the Railroad going to Wilmington.

☞ No night travel either way.

D. G. McRAE, Proprietor.

November 7, 1861. 73-3mpd

PROCLAMATION,

By the GOVERNOR *of North Carolina.*

WHEREAS, The President of the Confederate States hath set apart *Fri

BY THE PRESIDENT.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, it hath pleased Almighty God, the Sovereign Disposer of events, to protect and defend the Confederate States hitherto, in their conflict with their enemies, and to be unto them a shield:

And, whereas, with grateful thanks we recognize His hand, and acknowledge that not unto us, but unto Him belongeth the victory; and in humble dependence upon His Almighty strength and trusting in the justness of our cause, we appeal to Him, that He may set at naught the efforts of our enemies, and put them to confusion and shame:

Now, therefore, I, JEFFERSON DAVIS, President of the Confederate States, in view of the impending conflict, do hereby set apart FRIDAY, the 15th day of November, as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer; and I do hereby invite the Reverend Clergy, and the people of these Confederate States, to repair on that day to their usual places of public worship, and to implore the blessing of Almighty God upon our arms, that He may give us victory over our enemies, preserve our homes and altars from pollution, and secure to us the restoration of peace and prosperity.

{SEAL} Given under my hand and the seal of the Confederate States, at Richmond, this thirty-first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

By the President.
R. M. T. HUNTER, Secretary of State.

The Trial of the Privateers in New York.—The N. Y. correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger, under date of 28th instant, says:

There is scarcely room for a pin to stand in the U. S. Circuit Court room this afternoon, so eager is the desire of the public to hear the closing argument for the defence of the privateersmen, by Hon. James T. Brady. Previous to Mr. Brady, however, Mr. Duke, one of the associate counsel, reviewed the law of nations as to the distinctions between privateering and piracy. The Confederate Government, under which these men acted, had been recognized as a belligerent by the most civilized nations of Europe. It would not do for this Government to put its head under its wing, like the ostrich, and suppose that other countries were not watching its actions and the course of events.

Mr. Sullivan followed on the same side. He appealed to the jury to meet the issue like men, no matter what pressure might be brought to bear upon them from political causes, and to do justice by discharging the prisoners. They must bear in mind that the Government of the Confederate States had the same right to issue letters of marque that our revolutionary forefathers had, and if these men were wrong, so were their predecessors.

Mr. Brady then addressed the jury. He regretted that the trial had been called on at this juncture, when the public mind was so prone to excitement; yet the city of New York was showing by it that free speech and freedom of opinion were not yet extinct. He then went on at great length to review the cause of the war, and passed to a careful analysis of the testimony that had been submitted. In the course of his argument, the learned gentleman spoke very plainly in regard to Mr. Lincoln, and other members of the Government, so much so, that at times, his friends were apprehensive he was making a special plea for Jeff. Davis, as well as his clients. Nevertheless, his eloquence frequently elicited bursts of applause from the audience, which the court, however, promptly repressed. The argument will be continued to-morrow.

A Happy Reply.—The Memphis Appeal has the following:

An incident is related as having ocurred between the officials engaged in the exchange of prisoners at Columbus, the other day. After the preliminaries were arranged, a repast was partaken of, during which one of the Federal officers, rising, proposed "The memory of George Washington." The company instantly rose, when Gen. Polk responded, "The memory of George Washington, *the first rebel.*" The toast, our informant says, was drank in ominous silence by the Federal officers who were present. The story is too good not to be true, or to be lost.

The "Gaston Blues."—The 4th volunteer company from Gaston county passed through this place on Tuesday last, numbering 85 men.

Capt. Redwine's company from Union county, passed through here to Raleigh last week.

Charlotte Democrat.

Several wagons went from this county last week to Virginia for the purpose of getting salt.

Charlotte Democrat.

Prisoners Escaped.—We learn that four of the Yankee prisoners made their escape from Colonel Branch's camp, at the Fair Grounds, on Saturday night last. They have been pursued, but, up to this time, we have not heard of their apprehension.—*Raleigh Standard.*

MARRIED,

At the residence of the bride's mother, in Chatham county, near Pittsboro', on the 29th ult., by the Rev S. D. Adams, Col. JOHN S. McCLENAHAN and Miss MIRINA ALSTON.

In Guilford county, on the 29th October, by Alex Wilson, D. D., Doct. GEO. K FOUST, of Alamance county, to Miss M. K FOUST, youngest daughter of Dan'l Foust, Esq.

In Cumberland county, on the 22d Oct. last, by the Rev. J. C. Thomas, A. H. SANDERS Esq., High Sheriff of Montgomery, to Miss CELIA M. MONROE.

DIED,

In Fayetteville, on the 8th August, of inflammation of the brain, FLORENCE McALPINE, only child of Wm. H. and Maggie W. Bernard, aged 11 months and 4 days.

Near Meadow Bluff, Western Virginia, on the 11th of October, JAMES A. CURRIE, son of Archibald B. and Jannette Currie, of Robeson county, aged twenty-one years, four months and eight days.

In Bladen county, October 25th, 1861, W. C. E. CAIN, aged 75 years.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a called meeting of the "Pee Dee Wild Cats," at Camp Burgwyn, on Bogue Island, Nov. 2, 1861, Private J. H. Jarman was called to the Chair—an explanation of the meeting being made by Lieut. J. C. McLauchlin, at the request of the Chairman, in a few appropriate remarks.

A committee, consisting of J. C. McLauchlin, Thomas Lilly and J. A. Polk, was appointed to draw up resolutions expressive of the feelings of the Company, who, after a brief interval, presented the following, which were unanimously adopted:

The grim monster Death has been in our midst, and has removed from time to eternity our friend and fellow soldier, private W. T. Teal, who was for more than a month acting as a nurse to our sick at the hospital, who all testify, that he was most kind and attentive in the discharge of his duties, cheerfully sacrificing his own comfort to supply their wants and relieve the unpleasantness of their situation—the most unpleasant imaginable—that of being sick far away from home, and the dear ones there

He sickened and died far away from the presence and without the comforts of his dear wife, though the kindness of his fellow soldiers afforded him every comfort and relief in their power.

WHEREAS, It has thus pleased Divine Providence to afflict us, be it

Resolved, That in the death of Private W. T. Teal our Company has lost a faithful and efficient member, our hospital a kind, self-sacrificing nurse, and the Southern Confederacy a brave and faithful soldier, and Liberty an heroic defender.

Resolved further, That we do sincerely mourn his loss, and deeply sympathize with his bereaved family, in token of which, we will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved further, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, and a copy to the Wadesboro' Argus and Fayetteville Observer for publication.

J. C. McLAUCHLIN,
THOMAS LILLY,
J. A. POLK, } Com.

J. H. JARMAN, Chm'n.

A CARD.

To the Public.

BEING informed by a gentleman of Fayetteville, of high standing, that some one had told him, reserving the name, that I had rec'd a letter from Capt. Blocker, my son, and I had read said letter at a muster ground in my neighborhood to a crowd, and had advised people not to volunteer. I pronounce the above false in every particular. I never did read any letter to any public from either of my sons in the army. One from my son to Lieut. King was read on the muster ground; King being consumptive, my son advising him not to return to that climate. The Doctors of the Regiment had advised King the same. This was a private letter to King, and he should not have made it public. But it is said he acted in this way to let the public know why he did not return. All know that I was in Virginia when this letter was read. I would advise who is slandering me with this to read 15th Psalm.

It has occurred to me since giving notice of my sending on Dr Millard to the 14th Regiment in Western Virginia, that I should have said more fully that there was no reason to do this on account of the Doctors of the Regiment not doing their duty. No Regiment is better provided with Doctors, in my judgment, and none deserve more praise for doing their duty; but the number sick is more than they can attend to.

J. C. BLOCKER.

Cumberland county, Nov. 4, 1861. 1tpd

The above statement is correct; and further, the letter read contained no recommendation not to volunteer, but simply, as Mr. Blocker says, referred to my own case as an invalid. After it was read I obtained seven recruits on the ground, and another gentleman five I will add an expression of my entire confidence in and warm regard for Capt. Blocker as an officer and a gentleman.

W. A. KING.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MEADOW DISTRICT, JOHNSTON Co., N. C., Nov. 1st, 1861.

Messrs. E J. Hale & Sons:—Having been appointed a Committee in this District by the "Soldier's Aid Society," the following contributions have been collected and sent forward for distribution, which you will please publish:

Mrs John Eason, 4 flannel shirts, 2 blankets, 6 prs socks, 2 prs gloves; Mrs Thos Underwood, 2 flannel shirts, 2 prs drawers, 5 prs socks, 2 counterpanes, bandages, sage and pepper; Miss Mary C Underwood, 2 prs socks; Mrs Troy Eldridge, 6 yds flannel, 2 blankets, 5 prs socks; Miss Martha M Eldridge, 2 prs socks; Miss Catharine Eldridge, 3 yds flannel, 3 prs socks; Miss Emily Eldridge, 1 pr drawers, 1 flannel shirt; Mrs J C Hood, Sr, 6 yds flannel, 3 prs socks; Mrs Allen Johnson, 1 blanket, 2 prs socks; Miss Lucinda Lee 6 prs socks; Miss Susan Eldridge, 6 prs socks; Mrs Moses A Lee, 1 pr drawers; Mrs Alfred Altman, 1 counterpane, 1 flannel shirt, 2 prs socks; Miss Sarah Altman, 1 pr socks; Miss Julia Peacock, 1 pr socks; Mrs Joel Lee, 4 yds flannel, 1 blanket, 4 prs socks; Mrs Jas W Lee, 4¼ yds flannel, 2 prs socks; Miss Charlotte Peacock, 6 yds flannel; Miss Susan Peacock, 1 pr socks; Miss Polly Eldridge, 1 counterpane, 6 prs socks; Miss Nancy Barefoot, 1 pr socks; Miss Spicey Barefoot, 1 pr socks; Miss M E W Lee, 1 pr pants, 1 counterpane; Miss Charlotte A Peacock, 3 prs socks; Mrs Zilpha Jernegan, 1 blanket, 1 pr socks; Mrs Henry Smith, 2 prs socks; Mrs Martha Capps, 1 pr socks; Mrs Burrell Simons, 2 prs socks; Mrs G P Rose, 1 blanket, 2 prs socks; Mr Reuben Shepard, 3 yds flannel; Miss Melissa Lee, 1 pr socks; Miss Missoura Lee, 1 pr socks; Miss Easter Lee, 1 pr socks; Miss Alcey M Britt, 2 prs socks, 2 prs gloves; Miss Sarah Ward, 1 pr gloves, 1 pr socks; Miss Phereba Ward, 1 pr socks; Miss Elizabeth Thornton, 4 prs socks; Miss Sarah E Rose, 1 pr socks; Miss Mary E Rose, 1 pr socks, 1 pr gloves; Miss Martha A Rose, 1 pr socks; Mrs A H Rose, 3 yds flannel; Mrs B B Rose, 3 flannel shirts, 1 counterpane; Mrs John Morgan, 1 pr socks; Mrs John Eldridge, 1 counterpane; Mr Wm A Blackman, 1 blanket; Mr Jas Johnson, 1 blanket; Mrs Mary Bizzell, 2 prs socks; Mrs Penelope Smith, 2 yds flannels; Mrs Elizabeth Johnson, 8¼ yds flannel, 1 blanket, 2 prs socks; Miss Winifred Lee, 2 prs socks; Miss Nancy C Peacock, 3 yds flannel; Mrs Elizabeth Wood, 6¼ yds flannel; Miss Mary Wood, 1 pr socks; Mrs Winifred Tart, 4 prs socks; Mrs Westbrook Lee, 2 prs gloves, 7 flannel shirts, 2 counterpanes, 1 lot goose quills; Miss Lieucasor Lee, 3 doz goose quills; Miss Mary B Lee, 3 doz goose quills; Miss Charlotte Hood, 6 yds flannel, 3 prs socks; Miss John C Blackman, 3 prs socks; Mr Wm McLam, 2 prs socks; Mr Wm J McLam, 1 pr socks; Mr Arthul Lee, cash 50 cents; Mr A J Lee, cash 25 cents; Mr M A Lee, 25 cents; Mr J C Hood, Sr, 25 cents; Mr Wm G Morgan, 25 cents; Mr Westbrook Lee, 50 cents, Mr Venderick Bryan, 25 cts; Mr Monroe Lee, 50 cents; Mr Jas H Johnson, 50 cents; Mr J B Barefoot, 25 cents; Mr Jesse J Weaver, 25 cts; Mr Joel Lee, 25 cents; Joel Laughon, 25 cents; Mr J L George, 50 cents; Mr H M Johnson, 1 blanket; Mr Richard Bryan, 25 cents; Mr J R Peacock, 50 cents; Mr A D Young, 25 cents; Mr J B Young, 25 cents; Mr K M C Beasly, 50 cents; Mr John Eldridge, Jr, 25 cts; Mr John Tart, Sr, 25 cents; Wm H Jernegan, 50 cents; Mr John A Smith, 50 cents; Mr A Lassiter, 50 cents; Mr Jesse Lee, 25 cents; Mr Wm Wood, 25 cents; Mr Joel M Lee, 25 cents; Mr Joab Lee, 25 cents; Mr G P Rose, 50 cents; Mr Wm H R Lee, 25 cents; Mr Nathan Tart, 25 cents; Mr Wm Tart, 25 cents; Mr M Lee, 25 cents; Mr Bryant Jones, 25 cents; D W Lee, 25 cents; Mr Jesse A Adams, 25 cents; Mr Joel G Hudson, 2 lbs wool; Mr J T Tart, 25 cents; Mr Jas W Lee, 25 cents; Mr Sam'l T Young, 25 cents; Mr James Lee, 50 cents; Mrs J C Eason, 4 flannel shirts, 5 prs socks; Joanna and Zilpha, servants of Col Eason, 1 pr socks each.

Mrs. J. C. EASON,
Mrs. B. ROSE,
Mrs. WESTBROOK LEE. } Com.

News from Norfolk.—An alien enemy who recently left Norfolk gives the following gratifying information to the Philadelphia Bulletin:—

At the Portsmouth Navy Yard the steamer Merrimac is being fitted out by the rebels, who hope much from her future achievements. She will carry a battery of twelve thirty-two pound rifle cannon, and her bow will be armed with a steel plough, projecting six feet under water The steamer is iron-clad throughout, and her decks are protected by a covering of railroad iron in the form of an arch, which it is hoped will be proof against shot and shell.

When the Merrimac is completed she will be run down towards Newport News, and will endeavor to sink some of the Federal vessels now guarding the exit from James river.

Disproportion in price of Corn, Pork and Bacon.—To the Editor of the Examiner:—On the Rappahannock river corn is $2 50 per barrel; bacon over twenty cents per pound. This disproportion in price is, of course, owing to the excess of one and the deficiency of the other, for supply and demand regulate prices. In looking over some agricultural works, we find from some experiments that have been made that 100 pounds of corn fed to a hog, in good condition, will produce from eighteen pounds to over twenty pounds of pork—say twenty pounds of pork. This is equal to one pound of pork to five pound of corn—a barrel of corn of five bushels, fifty-six pounds to the bushel, would be two hundred and eighty pounds; this divided by five pounds would give fifty-six pounds of pork, the produce of a barrel of corn:

56 pounds of pork, say at ten cents per pound	$5.60
One barrel of corn at	2.50
Gain on the barrel of corn converted into pork,	$3.10
Making a barrel of corn equal to	5.60

A further view of this matter may not be amiss. We have often heard it said that, on good pasture, one barrel of corn to raise and one to fatten, would produce 100 pounds of pork; this is 50 pounds of pork to the barrel of corn. The former estimate was 56 pounds of pork to the barrel—the difference only 6 pounds. Experiments show that 100 pounds of pork will make about 65 lbs. of bacon.

65 lbs. of bacon at 20 cents per pound	$13.00
2 barrels of corn at $2.50	5.00
Gain on 2 barrels of corn converted into bacon .	8.00
Making a barrel of corn equal to	6 50

That being the half of $13, the produce, in bacon, of 2 barrels of corn.

The 65 pounds of bacon, the produce of 100 pounds of pork, includes only the joints and sides; the head, feet, backbone and leaf-fat can go to offset the expense of pasture, salting, making, &c.

The expense to market of the pork and bacon, compared to the corn, would be small, and go to increase the disproportion in price.

We are requested to state that Rev. Samuel Pearce of Hillsboro', at the request of Mrs. Clarke, wife of Col. Clarke of the 14th N. C. Regiment of Volunteers, goes from Raleigh on the 12th of the present month with articles for the sick, and will take charge of any thing left at Mr. Towles' store either for the sick or for any individual of the 14th Regiment, now in Western Virginia.

A. G. Powell, Esq., of Johnston county, left this city on yesterday morning *en route* for the 14th Regiment, with $1611 25 worth of clothing, &c., for that regiment, from the Ladies' Soldiers' Relief Society of Johnston. He requests us to acknowledge for him the receipt of 1,000 envelopes for the regiment from W. L. Pomeroy, Esq., of this city.

Walter R. Moore, Esq., of Johnston, also accompanied Mr. Powell, with $538 75 worth of clothing, &c., for the 5th N. C. Regiment of State troops at Manassas, from the same Society.

Richmond Examiner.

Yankee Prisoners.—The number of Yankee prisoners captured and brought to this city since the commencement of the present war is 2,685, of which number 500 have been sent for safe keeping to forts in Louisiana, 160 to Castle Pinckney, in Charleston Harbor, and 150 to Columbia, South Carolina. The number now remaining in Richmond, in the different tobacco factories, is about 1900. Some half dozen factories are devoted to the accommodation of the Hessians—sick and well.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

SOUTHERN PLOW MANUFACTORY.

I TAKE this method of informing the citizens of surrounding vicinity, that I have embarked into the PLOW business, and will shortly have on hand a good supply of

Wrought Subsoil Plows, Cast do.,

adapted for working either cast or wrought shares Also, Turning Plows, of various patterns and sizes, some of which as soon as I get my patterns completed, will be adapted for working either cast or wrought shares—necessary in these times.

In order that the public may know the high estimation in which these plows are held, I herewith submit the following certificates.

Peekskill Pattern (Wrought.)

BROWER'S MILLS, July 5 1861.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That I have one of Tyson's two horse plows, No. 20 A. I recommend it as a superior plow—running lighter and doing better work than the ordinary Pew, and is also less liable to choke in filthy land.

ALF'D BROWER.

CARTHAGE, July 11, 1861.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That I have one of Tyson's two horse plows, No. 20 A The plow is heavy, but the weight is of advantage in making the plow run steady, and also in taking hard ground. I recommend it as superior to the Pew or any other plow that I ever used.

NOAH RICHARDSON

BROWER'S MILLS, July 25, 1861.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That I have one of Tyson's two horse plows, No. 19½ A. I would not be without the plow for twice what I gave for it.

EDMOND WADDILL

BROWER'S MILLS, July 26, 1861.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That I have one of Tyson's plows, No. 19 A. It is, without doubt, the best plow that has ever been on my plantation.

GEORGE BROWN.

WATSON'S BRIDGE, Aug. 1, 1861.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That I have one of Tyson's plows, No. 18½ A I recommend it as superior to the Pew, Richmond, Salisbury or any other plow that I ever tried.

W. D. HARRINGTON.

PROSPERITY, Aug. 25, 1861.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That I have used of the kind of plows now manufactured by B. Tyson, I paid in New York $5 for 18 A. In my opinion they can't be beat.

R. W. GOLDSTON.

SUBSOIL PLOWS.

CARTHAGE, Aug. 28, 1861.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That the past season I used one of Tyson's subsoil plows. I recommend it as just the thing this country needs. By planting less, subsoiling, and planting it thicker (which subsoiling will enable you to do) and cultivating fast, I think the product will be increased at least 25 per cent. over and above what is ordinarily made off of the whole. They are of light draft (for the depth they go) and do the work thoroughly.

E B. HARRINGTON.

For anything further as to these plows, I refer to Rev. Nash Richardson and to Mr. W. D. W. Dye, Buffalo. I am also manufacturing turning plows, of three different sizes with subsoils attached, working two, three and four horses, thus saving a hand and doing the work of two plows. Prices from $10 to $15.

My plows are all put up of good material and will compare favorably with Northern work. And having worked at the plow business North and being desirous of improving the plows among my countrymen, I embarked into this business solely for that purpose. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

BRYAN TYSON.

Oct. 30. 70-3t

WANTED.

WISHING to enlarge my Agricultural Works, I want a COPARTNER to engage therein. A man of energy, mechanical genius, and some means preferable. A location in the Coal and Iron section on Deep River desirable. For further particulars, address, at Moonshanne, Moore County, N. C.,

BRYAN TYSON.

Oct 30. 70-3t

Sale of Slaves.

ON FRIDAY the 22d of November next, we shall sell at Auction, at the late residence of William Ingram, deceased, in Randolph county,

Ten valuable Young Slaves,

Men, Women and Children. Also, CORN and other property.

A credit of six months will be given, the purchasers giving bond with approved security.

A. J. KEARNES,
W. A. WATSON, } Adm'rs.

Oct'r 24, 1861. 71*ts

FLORAL COLLEGE.

THE FALL SESSION in this Institution will commence on the 17th of July.

An ample and competent corps of Teachers in all the departments will be in attendance. Floral College is proverbially healthy; and, in these troublous times, is as safe a retreat as can anywhere be found. Terms as heretofore. Half must be paid in advance.

DANIEL JOHNSON, Principal.

July 3, 1861. 37*tf

W. H. ALLEN,

Commission Merchant.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT personal attention given to consignments of NAVAL STORES, COTTON, or other Country Produce for sale or shipment.

April 22. 11-1m*tf

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, A. D. 1861.

Hector McLean, Eliza McLean, Jane Currie, Hector McNeill, Franklin, John McNeill, Daniel B. McNeill, Laura McNeill. Christiana McNeill, children of John McNeill and Sally McNeill his wife, v. Malcom McLean, Joseph McLean and Byran McLean, children of John M. McLean, and David McBryde and his wife Harriet McBryde.

PETITION TO DIVIDE SLAVES.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants, Malcom McLean, Joseph McLean and Byran McLean, children of John M. McLean, reside beyond the limits of the State of North Carolina, it is therefore, on motion, ordered by the court, that advertisement be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the non-resident defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this court, to be held at the Court House in Lumberton, on the 4th Monday of November, A. D. 1861, and then and there plead, answer or demur to this petition, the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, John A. Rowland, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Lumberton, the 4th Monday in August, A. D. 1861. JNO. A. ROWLAND, Clk. C. C.

Oct. 3. 69-6w

THE RAILROAD HOUSE!

THE SUBSCRIBER, having just completed his new House near the Rail Road Depot, is prepared to accomodate transient and permanent Boarders.

Please give me a call.

JOSEPH OTTARBURG.

Fayetteville, Aug. 29. 53-3m

Headquarters' Wilmington Light Artillery,

CAMP BOYLAN, July 20, 1861.

THIS Company, desiring to be complete in *every respect*, would be glad to enlist a number of good Drivers,—men accustomed to the management of horses. There will be paid to each man, on enlistment, a bounty of $15. Monthly pay $12; besides being clothed and fed, medical attendance free, and all other necessary equipments furnished requisite for a soldier.

No one need apply unless he is a good driver and experienced in the management of horses. The destination of the company is Virginia, as soon as equipped.

ALEX. D. MOORE,
[41tf] Capt. Co. E. Reg't-Lt. Artillery.

$100 Reward.

RANAWAY from the srbscriber on last December, my negro man DAVE. He is a full-blooded negro, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, well set, and intelligent for a negro; would weigh when he left from 160 to 175, aged about 35 years; he has a scar on his face. I will pay Fifty Dollars reward to any person delivering him to me at Philadelphus, Robeson county, N. C., or for his confinement in any Jail so that I can get him. And Fifty Dollars for proof sufficient to convict any person or persons for harboring him.

DANIEL McCALLUM.
For JOSEPH B. McCALLUM.

Philadelphus, Robeson Co., N. C., April 5. 12tf

P. F. PEARCE,

—WITH—

A. N. McDONALD,

Commission Merchant and Produce Dealer,

AND DEALER IN

Groceries, Provisions,
Hardware, Cutlery,
Boots, Shoes and Leather,
Bagging, Rope, Saddlery, &c.,
Foreign and Domestic Liquors,
Sheetings and Yarns at Manufacturers' prices.

☞ Strict attention paid to orders. ☜

SOUTH SIDE HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Sept. 24, 1860. 55tf

LAW BOOKS.

SAUNDERS' REPORTS;
" on Pleading and Evidence;
Phillips on Evidence;
Common Bench Reports—new series;
Curtis's Commentaries;
Ross on Bills and Promissory Notes;
Chitty on Carriers;
Bateman on Commercial Law;
Taylor's Law Glossary;
Williams on Executors;
Devereux's Kinne's Kent;
" " Blackstone;
Coke upon Littleton—Butler & Hargrave's Notes;
Sedgwick on Damages;
Story on Sales;
" on Bills of Exchange;
" Equity Pleading;
" on Conflict of Laws;
" on Bailments;
Chitty on Pleading;
" on Contracts;
Bingham on Infancy;
Hare on Discovery;
Gow on Partnership;
Roberts' Principles of Equity,
Doctor and Student;
Broome's Commentaries;
Leading Cases in Equity, Hare & Wallace's Notes;
Lawyer's Common Place Book;
Greenleaf on Evidence;
Stephen on Pleading;
Gresley's Equity Evidence;
Burrill's Law Dictionary;
Wharton's Law "
Phillips' & Amos on Evidence;
Archbold's Landlord and Tenant;
" Nisi Prius;
Pearne on Remainders;
Tidd's Practice;
Starkie on Evidence;
Hilliard on Sales;
Smith's Landlord and Tenant;
Adams' Equity;
Williams on Personal Property;
Mayne on Damages;
Archbold's Criminal Practice and Pleading;
Lube's Equity Pleading;
Wendell's Blackstone;
Chitty's "
Matthews on Presumptive Evidence;
Smith's Master and Servant;
Powell on Mortgages;
Chitty's Criminal Law;
Williams on Real Property;
Smith's Chancery Practice;
Sugden on Vendors;
" on Property;
Dart on Vendors;
Crabb on Real Property;
Sugden on Powers;
Smith's Mercantile Law;
Smith on Contracts;
Addison on "
Adams on Ejectment;
Crown Circuit Companion;
American Leading Cases—Hare & Wallace's Notes;
Mitford's Chancery Pleadings;
Domat's Civil Law;
Rockwell's Spanish and Mexican Law;
Sharswood's Legal Ethics;
Roscoe's Criminal Evidence;
Edwards on Bailments;
Equity Draftsman;
Powell on Evidence;
Oliver on Conveyancing;
Broome's Legal Maxims;
Collyer on Partnership, &c., &c.

☞ The Reports of the Supreme Court of North Carolina; Cantwell's Justice; Form Book; Cantwell's Practice, &c.

E. J. HALE & SONS.

Vol. 8th Bancroft's United States.

July 10. E. J. HALE & SON

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, application will be made to the Bank of Fayetteville for the issue of a certificate for TWELVE SHARES of the stock of said Bank, in lieu of the certificate of stock lost or destroyed, No. 242, dated 8th August 1850, in the name of Mary Murphy.

JOHN A. MURPHY, Adm'r of Mary Murphy.

Fayetteville, N. C., Aug. 22. 51*3mpd

VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY IN LUMBERTON FOR SALE.

BEING DESIROUS of removing to an adjoining County, I offer for sale the following property in the village of Lumberton:

1. The LOT on which I now reside, containing 11¼ Acres, part reclaimed Swamp, and all very productive, and in a good state of cultivation, surrounded by a plank fence in good repair. The Dwelling house is in thorough repair, (part entirely new,) with all necessary outbuildings almost new, and very conveniently arranged; there is in the yard a Well of excellent Water, and there are on the Lot a great many different sorts of choice Fruits, and good vegetable and flower Gardens. The yard is on a high and healthy situation on the boundary line of the town, covered with a fine grove of natural growth. Altogether, it is believed to be the most desirable situation in the village.

2. The LOT on the corner of the Public Square and the Columbus road, adjoining the Presbyterian Church, containing about One-fourth of an Acre, on which there is a good Brick Office, containing Two rooms, each with a fire place.

3. A part of the LOT on Main Street, adjoining Mrs. Biggs's and Mrs. Daniel's Lots, on the corner opposite to Mrs. McQueen's residence, on which there is a small Building, and the best Well in town.

No village in this section of the country presents at this time, greater inducements to a business man than Lumberton. Pleasantly situated on Lumber River, where it is crossed by the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Rail Road, on which the trians now run regularly to that point, it must improve.

The above property will be sold either together, or separately, at very low prices, and on most accommodating terms.

R. E. TROY.

Lumberton, Oct. 24. 67*tf

Blanks of all kinds at this Office.

Mrs. Geo. L. Johnson respectfully informs the Ladies of Fayetteville, that she is prepared to make DRESSES in the newest and most approved styles, including the very fashionable *L'Impératrice* or Gored Dress. She may be found at the residence of Mrs. T J Johnson, Corner Russell and Gillespie Streets, or at Mrs Wm. M. L. McKay's on Haymount.

Oct. 11, 1861. 55-tf

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL—For Cash.

THE FARMER'S AND PLANTER'S ALMANAC for 1862.

E. J. HALE & SONS.

Oct. 2, 1861.

Fayetteville Foundry.

THE undersigned having associated themselves for the purpose of carrying on the

Foundry and Machine Business

under the firm of ANDERSON & CORD, respectfully solicit orders from those wanting work in their line.

Having experienced Machinists and Moulders, they are fully prepared to execute all orders.

D. ANDERSON
J. T. CORD.

Fayetteville, Oct. 9, 1861. 54tf

SPRING TRADE!

WORTH, WIGHTMAN & CO.

OFFER AT WHOLESALE A HEAVY STOCK OF

GROCERIES.

—ALSO—

A complete and well selected stock of

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

60 BARRELS NORTH CAROLINA LIQUORS.
150 " DOMESTIC Ditto.

WORTH, WIGHTMAN & CO.

Fayetteville, April 12, 1861. 13tf

WANTED.

A quantity of good WOOL YARN to make socks of the soldiers.

G. W. I. GOLDSTON, Ag't.

August 3d, 1861. 45-tf

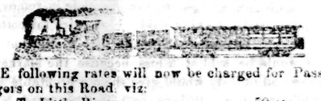
HACKS FOR HIRE.

THE subscriber has a HACK at McIver's Depot, the terminus of the Western Railroad, with which he is prepared to convey Passengers in any direction they may wish to go. He will be present always on the arrival of the train. With good Horses and careful and accommodating Drivers, he hopes to give satisfaction.

ALBERT GEAN.

McIver's Depot, Chatham Co., N. C., March 26 8-

WESTERN RAIL ROAD.



THE following rates will now be charged for Passengers on this Road, viz:

To Little River,	50 cts.
To Spout Spring,	75 "
To Jonesboro',	1 00
To McIver's,	1 25

Train leaves the Depot Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 8 o'clock A. M. Returning, leaves McIver's at 12 o'clock M.

Aug. 28, 1861. C. B. MALLETT, Pres't. 71tf

NEAREST AND QUICKEST

ROUTE TO THE RAILROAD!

BEAMAN & ROBINSON'S

FOUR HORSE STAGE LINE TO KENANSVILLE, VIA WARSAW.

IS the shortest and most expeditious for travelers going North or South. Leaving Fayetteville every day at 2 o'clock P. M. THROUGH IN TEN HOURS.

Our Coaches are large and comfortable, drivers sober and gentlemanly, our teams good and sure of five miles an hour.

The traveling public who would study their comfort and convenience will take the Warsaw Stage.

☞ THROUGH TICKETS to WELDON may be had at the Stage Office, Fayetteville.

May 25, 1860. 25-tf

Marble Factory,

By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SONS' STORE

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1860 81-

Constantly Manufacturing at my Establishment

EVERY VARIETY OF HARNESS, Saddles, Bridles, Collars, Whips and Trunks; all kinds of Leather, Calf Skins and Oil; Condition Powders, for diseased Horses and Cattle; Coach Trimmings, Carpet Bags, Valises, Saddlery, Hardware, &c. The largest stock in the State, sold wholesale or retail, at the very lowest prices. Every description of Harness and Saddles manufactured to order and repaired.

JAMES WILSON,

No. 5 Market st. Wilmington, N. C., near the Wharf.

Nov. 3, 1860. 67-1y

DENTISTRY.

DR. J. DAVIS having decided on permanently locating in the Town of Fayetteville, respectfully offers his services to the citizens of this place and surrounding country. In all the various branches of his Profession, including the manufacture of Mineral Teeth, he is satisfied, after an extensive experience, to which is added a thorough Dental education, that he can give entire satisfaction as far as is in the power of Dentistry. All irregularities of the Teeth treated in a proper and careful manner, as well as diseases of the mouth. None but the proper metals are made use of in the various operations. Charges will be moderate, that the benefits of the Profession may be placed within the reach of all who may feel an interest in the preservation of the Teeth.

☞ Office over Houston's Jewelry Store, where he may be found at all times.

May 10, 1858. 9tf

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber is now receiving a large and well selected stock of GOODS, consisting of

GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, BAGGING AND ROPE, SADDLERY, &c., FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS,

and many other articles, which he offers low for CASH, or on SHORT TIME to prompt paying customers.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Sheetings and Cotton Yarns on hand at all times, at Manufacturers' prices.

All persons are respectfully invited to give me a call, at the old stand of J. & T. Waddill, South side Hay st.

A. N. McDONALD.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 24, 1860. 58tf

Fayetteville Foundry.

WE will pay ½ cent per lb. for old Cast Iron, and 14 cents per lb. for old Brass.

ANDERSON & CORD.

October 23, 1861 6tf

Sequestration Notice.

THE undersigned, appointed Receiver under the Sequestration Act, for the counties of Orange, Wake, Cumberland and Harnett, hereby gives notice to all persons having any lands, tenements or hereditaments, goods or chattels, rights or credits, or any interest therein, of or for any alien enemy of the Confederate States of America, speedily to inform me of the same, and to render an account thereof, and, so far as practicable, to place the same in my possession, under the penalty of the law for non compliance.

I also notify each and every citizen of the Confederate States, speedily to give information to me of all lands, tenements and hereditaments, goods or chattels, rights and credits, within the said counties, and will attend the different counties in a few days for the purpose of receiving, when due notice will be given.

G. H. WILDER, Receiver.

Raleigh, Oct. 23, 1861. 68-6w

J. J. COX. W. P. KENDALL. J. S. KENDALL.

COX, KENDALL & CO.,

Commission Merchants

AND

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

No. 11 & 12 North Water st.

Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Orders from the Country promptly attended to.

☞ Particular attention given to the sale of Cotton and other produce.

April 2, 1861. 49tf

The Eclectic Magazine for May

May 6, 1861. E. J. HALE & SONS

FRENCH STRANGE,

Attorney at Law,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Office that recently occupied by C. G. Wright, Esq., over the one now occupied by Messrs. Dobbin & Donnell's building, Green Street.

Dec'r 2, 1859. 79

Further Supplies of MILITARY BOOKS—FOR CASH ONLY

Hardie's Tactics, 2 vols., $2 75; by mail $3.

Gibson's Manual for Volunteers and Militia, 50 cts; by mail $3.

Army Regulations for the Confederate States, 50 cts; by mail $2 50.

Cary's Bayonet Exercise and Skirmishers' Drill $1; by mail $1 10.

The Trooper's Manual, by J. Lucius Davis, $1 50; by mail $1 65

New Map of Virginia, colored, 50cts; by mail 60c.

Just received. E. J. HALE & SONS

To Land Buyers.

THE undersigned offers for sale, in the Cape Fear region, and within eight miles of the terminus of the Fayetteville & Western Rail Road on Deep River,

EIGHT HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND,

adjoining the land belonging to the estate of George Wilcox, dec'd, and lying three miles South from Lumberton, on Little Pocket Creek, Moore county.

These Lands are well adapted to the growth of cotton, wheat, oats, rye, &c. There are on the premises a comfortable Dwelling, and all necessary outhouses, with about one hundred and fifty acres under fence, including forty or fifty acres of never-failing bottom land. This is a rare chance for persons wishing to make investments, as lands are undoubtedly advancing in price in this section.

For further information apply to Mr. M. M. McRae, Crane's Creek, P. O., Moore county, or address me at Fayetteville, N. C

DANIEL McRAE.